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SELECT POETRY.

The Snow Drop.

IN THE POOR MAN'S WINDOW.

It was a darksome alley,
Where light but seldom shone,
Save when at noon a sun-ray touched
The little slit of stone
Beneath the poor man's window,
Whose weary life was bound,
To waste at one dull, ceaseless task
The passing seasons round.

Spring's dewy breath of perfume,
And summer's wealth of flowers,
Or the changing hue of autumn's leaves,
Ne'er blest his lonely hours:
He knew too well when winter
Came howling forth again—
His knew it by his fireless grate,
The snow and plashing rain.

Pierced by the frost-winds beating,
His cheerless task he plied;
What chained him ever to the loom,
By the little window's side;
But when the days grew longer,
He ate one happy hour
To tend, with a broken vase,
A pale and slender flower.

How tenderly he moved it
To catch the passing ray,
And smiled to see its folded leaves
Grow greener every day;
His faded eyes were lifted oft,
To watch the snow-drop bloom—
To him it seemed a star of right,
Within that darksome room.

And as he gently moved it
Near the sun-touched pane,
Oh! who can tell what memories
Were busy in his brain!
Perchance his home in childhood,
In a sylvan valley lay
And he heard the voice of the running streams,
And the green leaves' rustling play.

Perchance a long departed
But cherished dreams of youth,
Rose through the mist of want and toil,
To bless his heart once more.
A voice of music whispered
Sweet words into his ear,
And he lived again that moonlight hour,
Gone by for many years.

Or but the love of Nature
Within his bosom stirred—
The same sweet call that answered by
The blossom and the bird:
The free, unfettered worship
Paid by the yearning soul,
When it seems to feel its wings expand
To reach a brighter goal—

An aspiration, showing
Earth binds us not her slaves,
But we crave a brighter being—
A life beyond the graves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WIDOW RAY'S CHRISTMAS.

BY MRS. M. ADELLE HAZLETT.

Mrs. Ray sat beside her glowing grate gazing into the embers and plying her knitting needles industriously. The rude winds of a December night whistled around the corners of her cottage, rattled the window-blinds, and sought in vain for some crevice through which to penetrate to the warmth and cheeriness within. The mind of the widow buried itself with the past. How short seemed the time since she was a light-hearted, frolicking child, and father and mother lavished upon her that caressing care which springs only from parental tenderness. How sweetly did childhood glide into maidenhood, and how like a bright dream was the memory of her first acquaintance with young Dr. Ray, the minister's son. Then she thought of the bright summer morning that had witnessed their nuptials, of the delicate white blossoms that had been culled from her own flower garden to form a bridal wreath; and she remembered how her heart had bounded with joy and pride when the bridegroom had whispered that the bride was fairer than the snowy chaplet.

Then how sweetly the years had glided by, bearing their rich freightage of joy. Her only child, a noble boy, had grown to man's estate, and become a commissioned officer in the navy, and her heart had cherished him with a mother's fond love and pride.

Then came the memory of darker days; her husband had been injured by a fall from his horse, and became an invalid; and soon after came the heart-rending news that the good ship Henry, of which their son was commander, had gone down in a gale, and that all on board had perished. Dr. Ray sank rapidly under this great sorrow, and two months later was laid, with masonic honors, in the village cemetery; and Mrs. Ray found herself, at the age of forty-five, a widow and childless. But little property was left her—only her pretty cottage, with its pleasant grounds; and even that was mortgaged for one-third its actual value. But just when she had expected to be deprived of this last relic of happier days, the mortgage had been sent to her by mail, accompanied by a certificate from the mortgagee that the debt had been fully cancelled. But to whom she was indebted for this kindness. Mrs. Ray could never ascertain. During the two years that had supervened between that time and the present, she had, at frequent intervals, received supplies of money in the same mysterious way, quite sufficient to meet all her wants. Who was her secret friend? True, she had many friends who seemed always seeking to make her present happy, and to win her from the contemplation of the gloomy past; but she could opened the door and found a basket, containing a large turkey, already prepared for cooking, and a note tied to the basket handle, which read thus:

"A merry Christmas to Mrs. Ray, and a Eve, she had some to make her Christmas merry.

A loud rap at the door startled her. She glanced at the clock on the mantel—half-past nine! Who could seek her dwelling so late? She hesitated a moment, then went to the door and asked who sought admittance. There was no reply. She heard a receding step on the icy pavement; she think of none rich enough in worldly goods to supply her thus bountifully, and on her conjectures were fruitless. But tonight Mrs. Ray was alone; and as she reviewed the various events of her life, and thought of her last husband and child, the busy fingers ceased their labor, the knitting lay forgotten in her lap, and a tear-drop found its way down her cheek and fell upon the folded hands. What mattered it to her that this was Christmas contribution to a Christmas dinner—to which the donor intends to invite himself and a few masonic friends."

"Well, this is a strange proceeding," said the widow to herself. "Himself and a few masonic friends;" who can it be? I wish the turkey could talk and unravel this little mystery;" but the turkey was a mason, too, so far as secrecy was concerned; so Mrs. Ray contented herself with a resolution to do the hostess in good style, and to demonstrate to her as yet unknown guests that she was no second-rate cook.

The next morning Mrs. Col. Cook "dropped in just to wish Mrs. Ray a merry Christmas," and learning of the mysterious advent of the turkey, declared that her "Bridget should come right over and help prepare the dinner." "And you will come with the Colonel and dine with us," said the widow. "Certainly, if you desire it," and I will come early and help prepare the desert.

It was singular how like magic a splendid Christmas dinner assumed form and shape. Mrs. Cook sent Bridget home for a supply of fruits and sweet-meats, but Mrs. Ray did not overhear the words whispered in Bridget's ear, "Tell Mr. Cook we are ready."

"I think," said the widow, looking out at the window, "that it is time the unknown made his appearance with his masonic friends. Ah, here they come; one, two, three, four, five, six. Mr. Norton and Mr. Baker, with their wives, Col. Cook, and—a—stranger."

"Oh," said Mrs. Cook, "that is Capt. Howard, an old friend of my husband, who is visiting at our house. Bridget, put the turkey on the table."

Mrs. Ray met her guests at the door, rallied the gentlemen on obliging a poor widow to give a Christmas dinner, and asked the ladies if they had been parties to the plot.

Mrs. Baker replied "that it was the gentlemen's idea entirely, and was not at all to be wondered at, since it was a well established fact that most masons were fond of good dinners."

"And are you a mason, also?" said Mrs. Ray, turning to the gentleman who had been introduced to her as Captain Howard.

"I am," was the reply.

"Come, come," said Mrs. Cook, "the dinner will be cold."

Hats and overcoats, furs and bonnets, were laid aside, and the party were soon in the dining-room.

"I will do the carving," said Mr. Cook.

"No," said the widow, "you shall not, unless you are the person who brought the turkey. The donor of the fowl shall carve it."

"Well, then," said the Colonel, "I must resign the position to Capt. Howard."

Mrs. Ray looked amazedly at the stranger. "Who—where—I do not understand it," she said.

"Then you do not recognize me," said the Captain.

Mrs. Ray fastened her gaze upon him. "Great Heaven!" she cried; "can this be true! Is it—yes, it is my son Howard, risen from the dead!"

His arms were about her; she was weeping joyful tears upon his bosom. The other ladies laughed and cried by turns, and even the gentlemen found a pocket-handkerchief convenient.

"There it is," said Mrs. Cook, at length, "I told you the dinner was getting cold, and yet you must all take the time for a cry."

Howard Ray led his mother to the table, and taking a seat beside her, proceeded to do the honors of host, while Mrs. Cook poured the coffee; and no happier party could have been found upon that day. Nowhere was there a *merrier Christmas* than in the humble cottage of widow Ray. The handsome young Captain told them the story of the wreck of the "Good Ship Henry," and of his miraculous escape; of his subsequent capture by a British "man-of-war," and the impossibility of reaching his home sooner. That he had arrived only the evening before, and meeting Col. Cook as he stepped out of the stage-coach, he had with reluctance consented to remain incog. until the morrow, that all might enjoy the reunion together; that during the previous evening he had learned that the Masonic Lodge had relieved the old home of the mortgage resting upon it, and had maintained his mother in his absence. "And now, dear mother," he said in conclusion, and drawing her closer to his side, "let us unite in grateful acknowledgment of this truly care of the widow in her misfortunes."

So the problems was solved at last. It was not one kind friend, but many, who had ministered secretly to her wants.

Reader, this is no fancy sketch; it is founded wholly in fact, and is but one of many instances of unostentatious benevolence which might be truthfully related.

Hiram Powers.

It is strange how the providence that prepares our work in the future for us seems also preparing us for our work. Perhaps there is no life of marked achievement in which this fact may not be traced. It is peculiarly true of artistic lives. The poetic temperament is one especially liable to certain mental phenomena resulting from untraced spiritual laws, which we can only dimly predicate from their effects. Among these is a kind of spiritual mirage, that frequently occurs to persons of this organization. A picture is seen, a sound is heard as in a dream, a line is half unconsciously written, and as time goes on the scene thus faintly presaged becomes an actual occurrence in life.

It was one of this species of phenomena when Hiram Powers, in his early boyhood, saw in dreams the figure of a white woman standing on the river's edge, while current rolled between him and the appearance, too swift, too dark, too deep for him to pass through it. For years this vision was occasionally repeated to him. At that time he had seen nothing of sculpture, and only this curiously prophetic vision of his future was all he ever thought of in his art. In a letter dated January 28, 1851, Mr. Powers writes:

"I had not heard, until Mr. Reed told me, that my slave had been in Woodstock. This almost verifies an oft-repeated dream of mine, in all respects but one. It was this: I used to see in my sleep, when a child, a white female figure cross the river, it stood upon a pillar or pedestal, was nude, and, to my eyes, very beautiful; but the water between me and it, too deep to ford. I had a strong desire to see it nearer, but was always prevented by the river, which was always very high. The dream ceased years after, when I commenced model. Altogether one may conclude this: The dream was not altogether a phantom. At this time I had no wakeful thoughts of sculpture, nor had I ever seen anything to excite such a dread."

Where Fluke Counts.

An officer of a steamer in answer to an expression of opinion as to the loss of life in marine accidents, said to a reporter for the New York World, "If everybody kept cool and collected all the boats could probably be safely lowered, and perhaps not a life lost; but the trouble is, men—even the bravest—lose their presence of mind in the face of sudden peril, and the instinct of self-preservation masters their reason. I remember on one occasion when I was mate on the steamer Marmion, we had got up as far as the Scotland light-ship when we made the green light of a steamer on the starboard bow; and thinking she would see our green light we starboarded a little and suddenly we opened both her lights, showing that she had ported. We immediately put our helm hard a-starboard and blew two whistles to warn the approaching vessel of our intention to pass to the left. She, however, adhered to her original intention. It was at once apparent that a collision was inevitable. We were low in the water and the approaching steamer, which afterward turned out to be the Gen. Meade, was very high. The evening was dark but not at all foggy. As I looked through a marine glass and saw her approaching her large bulk loomed up so formidably that I thought she must inevitably cut our steamer completely in two. In an instant I became convinced that the only chance for life was to get on board that steamer, and without a thought other than that I flung the glass on deck, sprang into the quarter-boat, and before the crash of the collision came was upon her forecastle. Then, the instant I knew I was safe, came the thought that I, the chief officer of the ship, had deserted her, and as she stopped after having crashed half way through the Marmion I at once sprang back to where I had left a deck, but which was now a gaping wound, and down I went into the sea. At this instant the in-rushing water reached the furnace doors, and the fires, unable to escape by those openings, were forced violently up the funnel, making, for a few seconds, everything as light as day, and enabling me to see my way up the jagged timbers with distinctness. I succeeded, and very soon stood on deck again, and I can assure you that, although I confidently expected that the steamer would go down at once, it was a great relief to me to think that I should go down with her and at my post. All this had occupied far less time than I have been telling it, and not a soul on board had missed me. Both of our starboard boats had been smashed by the collision. One of the port ones was in on deck in chocks, and into the other, which hung at the davits, had rushed the firemen, coal-heavers, and some of the sailors, and neither orders nor threats could induce them to get out of her so that she could be lowered; and when they found that we would not lower the boat unless they came out of her, one of them, in his blind instinct for self-preservation, cut the tackle fall. Fortunately there was a stout stopper around the davit or this act of madness would have allowed this end of the boat to drop, and those in her would have all been spilled overboard and some of them probably drowned. The necessary delay in lowering the fall brought the vessel's decks to the water, and but little lowering was necessary when at last we were able to do so. By this time, also, two boats from the General Meade reached us with more than sufficient space to carry us all, as we had but one passenger, and we all got into the boats except the captain, who by this time had become convinced that the cargo of cotton would float the steamer, and said that he should stay by her. The second mate, engineer, and myself at once went on board again, and after getting on board of the General Meade the crew willingly returned to the Marmion, which it was evident was as low as she was going to sink. The men that crowded into that boat were not cowards, and I don't think that I was, but in a sudden emergency such as that there is the one thought, the preservation of one's life, and for the time it masters every other impulse."

Shakspeare's Borrowings.

We take the following from All the Year Round:

Certain of the ingredients of his comedy of "The Winter's Tale" Shakspeare discovered in Robert Greene's "Pandosto," a very popular novel, first published about 1588, and many times reprinted. Whether Green invented, or, in his turn, borrowed his story, has not been ascertained. He was a cultivated writer, a graduate of both universities, skilled in ancient learning and in modern languages, and possessed of a facile fancy and a graceful style; his career as an author closed as Shakspeare's commenced. "Pandosto" boasts further the cumbrous title of "The Triumph of Time," wherein is discovered by a pleasant history that although by the means of sinister fortune truth may be concealed, yet by time, in spite of fortune, it is most manifestly revealed. This "pleasant history" sets forth the adventures of "Dorastus" and "Fawnia," who correspond with the characters of "Florizel" and "Perdita" in the play. "Pandosto" is King of Bohemia, "whose bright ere of prosperity" is "darkened with the misty clouds of mishap and misery," owing to the visit of his old friend "Egistus," King of Sycilia. "Pandosto" becomes jealous, he calls to mind "the beauty of his wife, 'Bellaria,' the comeliness and bravery of his friend 'Egistus,' thinking that love was above all laws, and therefore to be stayed with no law; that it was hard to put fire and flax together without burning." Shakspeare has given new names to all the characters, and has changed the scenes of action. His jealous King rules over Sicily, his injured friend comes from Bohemia. Shakspeare has adopted Green's error, however, and regarded Bohemia as a maritime country. He either knew no better, or he did not care to be accurate. He was telling a fanciful story, and the violation of fact here and there seemed to him of the slightest consequence. Sir Thomas Hanmer, in his edition of Shakspeare, 1744, first proposed that Bithynia should be substituted for Bohemia; an ingenious suggestion of which Garrick and Charles Kean availed themselves in their acting editions of the play. But it is clear that Shakspeare followed Green, and was content to ascribe a seacoast to Bohemia; it is less certain that he knew anything about Bithynia. Time out of mind Bohemia has been a land of romance, in which all kinds of occurrences become at least possibilities, even including sea-storms and shipwrecks.

"How like his father," said the nurse, on the christening of a baby whose father was over seventy. "Very like," said a satirical lady; "bald and not a tooth in its head."

Origin of Water-Cure.

The originator of hydropathy, or the water-cure, was a German peasant named Vincent Priessnitz, who certainly went through much tribulation before his theory was fully developed. At thirteen years of age he sprained his wrist, and relieved of pain by the application of cold water. Soon afterwards he crushed his thumb and found relief by the same treatment. In his nineteenth year he fractured several of his ribs and so displaced the bones that the surgeons could not reset them; but he himself was equal to the emergency, and, leaning across a window-sill, he took a deep breath and so expanded his lungs that the edges of the broken bones were brought into place. He then subdued the pain and soreness by applying wet bandages to his chest. He became known to his neighbors as the "water doctor," and in 1829 founded the first water-cure institution, which was the celebrated Grafenberg establishment.

Worms in Soil.

The safest and most effectual remedy I have yet tried for the depredations of worms in soils, whether in pot or in open ground, is soot. Last autumn, while picking out cauliflowers on a wall border, we were sorely troubled by worms eating the plants almost as fast as we could stick them in. We gave the surface of the border a good dressing of dry soot, and then watered it. It had a most surprising effect; the worms came sprawling to the surface by hundreds, when it was no difficult matter to gather them and put them out of harm's way. Applied also to pot plants, say a dessertspoonful of dry soot on the surface of a six-inch pot, it will be found to bring them hurrying over the sides of the pot as soon as water is applied. Acting also as an excellent manure, and being generally so plentiful in nurseries and gardens, I am somewhat surprised to see it so little used. On Cauliflowers, especially, I have found it to have a beneficial effect. It imparts a healthy dark green color to the foliage, and stimulates the roots, into a more active performance of their duty.

How to Increase Egg Products.

If an increase of eggs be desired in the poultry yard, before large sums of money are expended in the purchase of everlasting layers, we would recommend the system of keeping no hens after the first, or at the most, their second year. Early pullets give the increase, and the only wonder is that people persist as they do in keeping up a stock of old hens, which lay one day and stop three, instead of laying three days and stopping one. In some parts of England it is the invariable rule to keep the pullets only one year. Feeding will do a great deal—a surprising work indeed—in the production of eggs, but not when old hens are concerned; they may put on fat, but they cannot put down eggs. The tale is told, their work is over; nothing remains to be done with them but to give them a smell of the kitchen fire, and the sooner they get that the better. Of course there are some old favorites whose lives ought to be spared as long as they can send forth their representatives. Judicious mating, by which we mean the advantage of a comparatively youthful cockerel, may be the means of even exhibition poultry making their appearance from the eggs of the good hen, and here we have the exception of the rule upon which we insist.—*London Agricultural Gazette.*

Sending Portraits by Telegraph.

The Paris correspondent of the London Standard writes: "It has often been said that the science of telegraph is as yet only in its infancy. What it will do when it reaches the age of maturity it would be difficult to say certainly, but some idea may be formed from an extraordinary telegraphic discovery made in Paris. It appears that some inventor has found out the means of sending portraits by telegraph. The *modus operandi* has not yet been disclosed, but experiments have been made, and—if we are to believe the papers—with complete success. The trial was made by the police authorities of Paris and Lyons. The portrait of a Lyons official was forwarded from Paris by the new telegraphic apparatus, and at once recognized. In return the Lyons police telegraphed to Paris the portrait, accompanied with the usual descriptions, of a clerk who had just absconded with his master's money, and that the Paris police, thanks to telegraphic portrait, were enabled to arrest the thief on his alighting from the train at the Lyons railway station. These facts are published on the best authority, and, incredible as they may seem, are no doubt authentic. So far, the ingenious discovery is only being employed for the detection of criminals, but it is evident that the police authorities will not be able to monopolize it, and that it will be turned to account by society at large under the various trying circumstances of life, and more especially in the cases of deserted wives and husbands, missing heirs, disconsolate lovers, and similar interesting beings."

Horses and Mules Eating Dirt.

Most commonly the habit is an indication of acidity of the stomach, and to be corrected by improving the digestive functions. Horses are at a special disadvantage in the matter of stomach complaints, inasmuch as they cannot rid themselves by vomiting of anything that disagrees, and are unable even to belch up accumulated gas. Then the stomach is much too small to allow of heavy feeding or the formation of much gas without injurious overdistension; hence, of all domestic animals the solipeds should be fed with the greatest care and judgment. Like human beings, they have their periods of acidity or heartburn, and, having no opportunity of taking soda or magnesia, they lick the lime from their walls or the earth from their pathway. For temporary relief a piece of chalk may be kept in the manger, but we should seek to remove the evil by giving a better tone to the stomach. Feed sound grain and hay in moderate amount and at regular intervals, and don't drive or work hard for an hour after each meal, lest digestion should be impaired.

Give a few carrots, turnips, or other roots, if available; water regularly, and never just after a meal, and put an ounce of common salt in the food or water daily. Any existing weakness of digestion should be corrected by a course of tonics, such as oxide of iron, two ounces; calcined magnesia, two ounces; powdered nux vomica, one and a half drams; powdered fennel seed, two ounces; mix. Divide into eight powders, and give one morning and night. The habit has been sometimes caused by a deficiency of mineral matter in the food grown on very poor soil, but this may be corrected by a similar treatment.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Some Man's Wives.

"I tell you what it is," said one of a small coterie of wealthy men who had met in the office of one of their number, "they may say what they please about the uselessness of modern women, but my wife has done her share in securing our success in life. Everybody knows that her family was aristocratic, and exclusive, and all that, and when I married her she had never done a day's work in her life; but when W. & Co. failed, and I had to commence at the foot of the hill again, she discharged the servants, and chose out a neat little cottage, and did her own housekeeping until I was better off again."

"And my wife," said a second, "was an only daughter, caressed and petted to death; and everybody said, 'well, if he will marry a doll like that, he'll make the greatest mistake in his life;' but when I came home the first year of our marriage, sick with the fever, she nursed me back to health, and I never knew her so murmur, because I thought we couldn't afford any better style or more luxuries."

"Well, gentlemen," chimmed in a third, "I married a smart, healthy, pretty girl, but she was a regular blue-stocking. She adored Tennyson, doted on Byron, read Emerson, and named the first baby Ralph Waldo and the second Maud; but I tell you what 'tis," and the speaker's eyes grew suspiciously moist, "when we laid little Maud in her last bed at Auburn, my poor wife had no remembrance of neglect or slighted motherly care, and the little dresses that still lie in the locked drawer were all made by her own hands."

A Revival of Our Ancestors' Manners, with That of Their Furniture, Desirable.

Much as we hope for from the future, what just now jeopards our public and social welfare is not old but young America, says the Sunday Afternoon.

Half a century ago there was among us a real respect for aged people, outside the circle of near kinship. Boys and girls on the roadside were not ashamed to "make their manners" to their elders, who, in turn, had the politeness to return their courteous thanks for this youthful civility. That was a good symptom of the social sentiment. But the movement of the spirit of the age has left this mostly behind; and with this respectful feeling for those whose years and position entitle them to an honorable regard, has gone to a perilous extent, the reverence of many for the authority of the parental rule, for the authority also of the State and the statute-book. It is very difficult to break down a proper habit of esteem for one object, and not invoke a weakening of respect for others. It is very difficult to bring up that lad into a trusty, law-abiding citizen, who has cultivated the vice of a contemptuous disregard for his elders and his betters. Sometimes there has been a servile deference to these, which is the leaning over of a virtue to the other side. That is not our danger. Now and then a passion for the antique is the fashion, and the hunt becomes ludicrous in its eagerness after almost anything which has an ancient look and color. That is not to be laughed at as a folly except in its excess. But if, while we are polishing up and restoring these relics of our fathers furniture and wardrobes with so much zest, we would revive, at the same time, and re-enthrone some of their sound and righteous principles of honor to whom honor is due, our dwellings and persons would not only receive adornment, but our land would be toned up with a return of stable, healthful public sentiment much needed to allay the fever, and to purge off the impureness of our general social and civil life.

The Inventor in Love.—How Edison Got His Wife.

The story of Edison's courtship, while it lacks the rosate tinge of romance, illustrates the man's facility for going to the heart of things with the smallest possible amount of circumlocution. When he was experimenting, some years ago, with the Little automatic telegraph system, he perfected a contrivance for producing perforations in paper by means of a key-board. Among the young women whom he employed to manipulate these machines, with a view to testing their capacity for speed, was a rather demure young person who attended to her work and never raised her eyes to the inciptent genius. One day Edison stood observing her as she drove down one key after another with her plump fingers until, growing nervous under his prolonged stare, she dropped her heads idly in her lap and looked up beguilingly into his face. A genial smile, such as irreverent paragraphists have referred to as "the Edison grin," overspread Edison's face, and he presently inquired rather abruptly:

"What do you think of me, little girl? Do you like me?"

"Why, Mr. Edison, you frighten me. I—that is—I——"

"Don't be in any hurry about telling me. It doesn't matter much, unless you would like to marry me."

The young woman was disposed to laugh, but Edison went on:

"Oh, I mean it. Don't be in a rush, though. Think it over; talk to your mother about it, and let me know as soon as convenient—Tuesday, say. How will Tuesday suit you, next week Tuesday, I mean?"

Edison's shop was at Newark in those days, and one night a friend of his, employed in the main office of the Western Union Telegraph company, in New York, returning home by the last train, saw a light in Edison's private laboratory, and climbed the dingy stairs to find his friend in one of his characteristic stupors, half awake and half dozing over some intricate point in electrical science which was baffling him.

"Hello, Tom!" cried the visitor, cheerily, "what are you doing here this time? Aren't you going home?"

"What time is it?" inquired Edison, sleepily rubbing his eyes and stretching like a lion suddenly aroused.

"Mid

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., March 27, 1879.

THE newspaper correspondents at Harrisburgh are taking measures for cast iron armor.

PETITIONS from sixteen counties were presented in the House on Monday praying for the defeat of the Pittsburgh riot bill.

HON. JOHN BROOKS, of Cameron county, is advertised to lecture in the House this evening on "Hell." John shows peculiar talent in selecting a subject of interest to the members of the Legislature.

THE President has appointed Hon. Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University, Minister at Berlin, to the place made vacant by the death of Bayard Taylor. No more fitting and creditable appointment could have been made.

MRS. OLIVER'S case against CAMERON appears to have been utterly broken down. The letters signed with his name were proven to be fogeries, and there is nothing now left of the evidence against the old man except Mrs. Olive's disputed word.

THE Elmira *Advertiser* is waging war, not against the common schools, but against the support of high schools by the taxpayers. It believes in free common schools, but not in free classical colleges. As is usually the case, the *Advertiser* is about right.

THE Vanderbilt will case has been settled. The sons having given the public the benefit of a full airing of all the faults and foibles of the Commodore, have amicably concluded to drop the case and return the old man to his grave to rest. Wm. A. still retains the shekels.

THE "solid South" takes twenty-one out of the twenty-four Chairmanships of Committees in the United States Senate. Northern Democrats are good enough as voting machines, but when it comes to a distribution of patronage and favors, the "solid South" is on hand every time.

Both the Republicans and Greenbackers in the lower house of Congess have agreed that under no circumstances will they pair with any one at the present session, and the Democrats, who have but one majority, will have to have their full force on hand all the while if they expect to carry party measures.

THE papers report a remarkable and unabated exodus of negroes from the South to Kansas, and other western States. They are impelled by a desire to better their condition, the same as other emigrants. The exodus is becoming so general that in some portions of the South the chivalry are becoming alarmed lest they will have to work their own farms and will have no time to attend to politics.

A GREAT many Republican oil producers voted against Capt. Dunkel last fall, simply and only because some one told them not to, because, forsooth! he was opposed to legislating in favor of the oil interest. So they were told, and they swallowed it all without a question, and the cry went up from his own party friends, "Kill Dunkel!" Now we find Capt. Dunkel one of the most earnest and influential opponents to the Pittsburgh Riot Bill, an act which if passed must result in untold detriment to the oil interest. He does not take this step out of any great love for the men interested in oil, for he certainly has no reason to and has every personal reason to take an opposite course. He simply acts from his own sense of justice and right. We have no doubt there are a great many Republicans throughout the oil country who will hereafter cast their ballots in accordance with their political principles and convictions rather in obedience to "orders from headquarters."

THAT was an interesting debate in the Senate upon the subject of the removal of the old officers of that body to make room for a few of the anxious seekers after office of the now dominant party in the Senate. The Democrats hoped that the minority would acquiesce in the removals without discussion, and thus avoid the necessity for them to make any unpleasant records. The Republicans, on the other hand, knew that the changes would be made, but thought it a good time to argue the question and place their democratic friends of civil service reform on the record. Thus they did argue it at considerable length. As usual, Senator Conkling took the lead, and being ably backed by brains if not numbers, forced the democrats to admit that all their talk about civil service reform when it came to be a matter of practice with themselves was all nonsense. Regardless of all precedent in the Senate and fitness of officers, they proposed to remove the former officers without cause because they were Republicans and appoint their men because they were democrats. Only this and nothing more. *Au revoir* C. S. H.

The iron trade continues to show signs of improvement. Manufacturers say that the demand exceeds the supply and the capacity of the mills. Furnaces out of blast are being rapidly blown in. The structual iron industry is helped by an increased demand for bridge work. The market for steel and boiler iron is firm and active. The demand for bar iron is also brisk. The steel rail mills have as much business as they can attend to. The stocks of pig iron are being rapidly reduced to meet the wants of the trade. There has been an advance in all grades of iron within a fortnight, and further advances are anticipated in the near future.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

SENATE CHAMBER, March 24, 1879.

DEAR MINER: I have been threatening to bore you with a letter for some time past, but owing to various causes which I will not take your space to enumerate, my time has been so much occupied that I have scarcely found time to attend to business and friendly correspondence much less to inflict letters to newspapers. But if I should inflict them upon you during the remainder of the session of the Legislature it will be because I discover in reading your very readable paper that you have no regular correspondent here this winter.

The subject which is claiming the attention of the representatives of the people more than any other, is the one which proposes that the State assume and pay the damages caused by the destruction of property in Pittsburgh in July, 1877, by rioters. The bill, the text of which you published in your last issue, came up in regular order in the House on Wednesday afternoon of last week. The discussion was opened by Speaker Long in behalf of the bill. He occupied nearly the entire session, and made as strong an argument as could be made on that side of the question, basing his argument on the plea that it was an insurrection—not a riot. He was followed the next day by Messrs. Law of Philadelphia, Mapes of Venango, Barrett of Lackawana, Wolf of Union and Hewitt of Blair, all in opposition to the bill. Mr. Wolf made a very strong constitutional argument against the bill, proving to the satisfaction of every unbiased mind that it was clearly in violation of section 18, of article 3 of the Constitution, quoting largely from the debates of of the convention upon that section to substantiate his position. Mr. Hewitt, in a most scathing manner, rebuked the authorities and citizens of Pittsburgh for their almost criminal apathy and indifference during the progress of the riots. To-morrow the debate will open again, when it is understood Faunce and Davis of Philadelphia, Fraser of Allegheny and others will speak in behalf the bill. It is hardly possible to give an opinion when a test vote will be reached. The members of the House are extremely reticent in expressing an opinion as to its fate, and to-day it is impossible to tell by what vote it will pass, even if it does pass that body. The strong men of the House, particularly on the Republican side, are battling it earnestly and determinedly. Remonstrances are pouring in against it from every section of the commonwealth, and my own opinion is that the bill is losing ground every hour it remains in the House unacted upon. But on the other hand the fact must not be overlooked that an immense amount of money is at stake, which is to be manipulated by a "commission," to be made up of who, and by whom? That a powerful lobby is working for the bill, and that every interest seeking legislation, like the Border Raiders, are linked to it and pulling it through if possible.

Outside of Allegheny county the press of the State is nearly a unit against the measure, and I was more than gratified to read the following from the *Sunday Republic* of Philadelphia, of yesterday, as it represents the best element of Republican sentiment of that great Republican city. Your readers may not know that Col. Dunkel, who was elected Secretary of Internal Affairs last fall on the Republican ticket, and that too with the vote of the oil section cast almost solidly against him, is one of the editors and principal owners of this paper. Read what his paper says in reference to the Riot Damage bill:

Another large delegation of friends of the bill by which it is proposed to take unlawfully from the treasury of the Commonwealth $6,000,000 for the payment of damages which should be cancelled only by the people of Allegheny county, flocked to Harrisburg last week. They were met, however, with a more animated and determined opposition than they had anticipated, and returned home with elongated visages. The members from this city who have any regard for the interests of the State, the wishes of their constituents and their own character, will not dare to vote for such an iniquitous measure, and yet it may be advisable, when there is such a large lobby to confront, for our people to go to the capital in force. It is not surprising that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should covet the legislation, when, with the $3,000,000 secured by the bill, it can cancel just that much of the $5,000,000 they still owe on account of the purchase of the old State road, and it is not strange that the Allegheny taxpayers should seek to be relieved from the payment of the damages. They are working zealously, and are sending out, through their agents, to the newspapers of the different counties, ready-made editorials, accompanied by circulars of which the following is a copy:

HARRISBURG, March 1, 1879.

DEAR SIR: We enclose you an article relative to the riot bill pending in the Legislature, which, on behalf of Allegheny county, we ask you to print in your reading columns as reading matter, and send bill with a copy of paper containing the article to the undersigned, at the Lochiel Hotel, Harrisburg, at your usual rates, not exceeding ten cents per line. C. L. MAGEE.
Lochiel Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

The opponents of the measure, the men men who are to be wronged by its passage have no reason to attempt thus to mould public sentiment, so just and proper is their cause, but they do demand that wrong shall not be done the whole people of the commonwealth for the pecuniary benefit of any particular county or corporation.

That the Riot bill will be passed at this session of the Legislature in the form that it is now before the House, I do not believe. That a commission may be appointed under an act of this Legislature to assess the damages incurred by the riot, is possible. But should the bill become a law in its present shape, the question arises, where is the money to come from to meet its requirements? It is proposed by some that certificates of indebtedness be issued by the State Treasurer, payable at different periods, within a few years. By others that 5 per cent. bonds be issued for a term of years, from the sale of which the money be raised to meet the demands created by this legislation. A few, who have no conception of the oil business, and of the load under which it has been staggering for the past year or more, seem to think that a tax can be imposed upon that commodity, or upon the capital invested in its production, from which a vast sum can be raised to meet all demands made upon the Treasury. But the men of brains of both houses look upon a move of this kind as a deadly thrust at one of the grandest developments the world ever saw, and that it would result in driving from Pennsylvania to other States, and even across the sea to far-off Russia, the capital which is now being invested in accomplishing this development. I believe there are too many sensible men in this Legislature for so insane an idea to gain any particular headway, much less to be developed into a statute.

The necessities of the Treasury are being supplied by two bills, one of which has passed both houses, and is now in the hands of the Governor, and the other is on final passage in the Senate, having already passed the House. The former diverts for the next two years from the Sinking to the General fund nearly a million dollars each year, while the latter provides for the creation of a loan of $3,000,000 at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per centum per annum, payable from 15 to 25 years, for the purpose of redeeming the maturing 6 per cent. loans of the Commonwealth. The Governor and financial officers of the State say that this legislation, together with the taxes derived from ordinary sources will supply the Treasury with all the funds necessary to carry on the Government without imposing additional taxation. Consequently there will be no necessity for putting a tax on oil, its production, or any other of the natural products of the State, were all such propositions squelched as the Riot and Border Raid bills.

Having already occupied more of your space than at first intended, I will defer comments upon other matters of interest for a future letter.

Truly Yours,
L. ROGERS.

"TURN BACK THE HANDS."

The party in power in the Legislative Department of the Government has served its notice upon the country. It may as well be accepted at once. In the Senate Mr. Saulsbury, for his party, arrogantly assumes the responsibilities of power, and with a resonant crack of the whip that brings back the old days bids the Republicans in that body be not only patient, but silent and submissive, while he and his political associates work their own sweet will. Confederate generals direct the counsels of the organization that controls the Senate, apportion among themselves the committees and among their constituents the patronage, dictate the course of legislation, and shape the policy of the party. At the other end of the Capitol Mr. Stephens, late Vice President of the Confederacy, Mr. Reagan, late Postmaster-General of the Confederacy, Mr. Chalmers, late a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army, with others more or less prominently connected with that disastrous political venture, have given out that the people having called the Democratic party back to power to relieve the country from the evil consequences of eighteen years of Radical misrule, it is the duty of the present Congress to enter immediately upon the task. In both Senate and House there is uncommon anxiety on the part of the gentlemen newly invested with power to enter at once upon its exercise. Instead of shrinking from its responsibilities, they are eager to assume them. And we must give them credit at least for apparent sincerity. They certainly do act as though they fully believed in themselves, and believed that they had actually been sent for in a crisis. In their expressions, their tone, their manner, their whole behavior, they indicate as plainly as possible their belief that their reappearance in Congress is the result, not of their own, but of the country's confession of error and repentance. They have come back, they say, in so many words, to correct the mistakes and sweep away legislation of the past eighteen years. They have confidence in themselves, to say the least.

And who, pray, are the gentleman stepping so confidently to the front, and bidding everybody else stand back while they take the Government in hand? Their unsparing condemnation of existing laws and their startling proposals of radical changes invite us to a scrutiny of their record, and an inquiry as to their fitness for the revolutionary proceedings they have in contemplation. What is the record of these men who assume responsibility with such jaunty self-confidence? It is not far to seek. In 1858 they were intrusted with almost unquestioned power in all departments of the Government and nearly all the States. There was scarcely an opposition. What was their statesmanship? In three years they had set on foot an agitation which cost them their majority in the House and created sectional division in parties; and this continued without their gaining anything they set out for, until the Government passed completely out of their hands in 1860, and then they entered upon a conspiracy to break up and destroy it. What fitness does the record of these eight years show? They tried for four years a government of their own. Does that record show such a large capacity for statesmanship that we should send out for them to come back and take the old Union in charge? Here are financial questions to be solved by legislation. What certificate of fitness for this work do they bring? Only this: that they left the Government in 1861 in such straitened circumstances and impaired credit that its bonds were at a discount, and it could scarcely borrow money in the markets of the world; and that in their own experiment of a confederacy they succeeded only in making a currency which was so worthless as to be a source of mirth among themselves. And they have come back to a government whose credit has been raised by the legislation of these eighteen years to a par with that of the wealthiest nations in the world; to a government which the same legislation has put in a position to redeem its obligations in the money of the world. This is the legislation they feel called upon to sweep away and this the certificate of their fitness for financial administration.

Here are serious questions of the relations between capital and labor: what special fitness have they shown for legislation upon that subject? Only this: that eighteen years ago they struck out for themselves in a new Government whose corner-stone was the system of slave labor. There is to-day no such system in existence, and their acquaintance with that of free labor and its relations with capital dates only from the fall of their abortive Confederacy. Here is the system of internal revenue which seems to have aroused the interest of the late Confederate Vice President, Mr. Stephens, who says it should be thoroughly overhauled and changed; what constitutes their fitness for this work? Only this: that their rebellion made the system necessary, and that its collection in the Southern States is attended with more trouble and expense than anywhere else because resistance to the law is more general there. There are laws to be passed and appropriations to be made for the postal service: what constitutes the qualifications of these gentlemen for this duty? Nothing that we know of, except that they come from a section which has never paid for its own postal facilities, but has always exhausted the surplus derived from the profits of the service in the Northern States, and required additional appropriations from the Treasury to furnish its mail accommodations. Did Mr. Reagan, the ex-Postmaster-General of the Confederacy, show special fitness for legislating upon this subject when he recommended the payment of a mail contractor who was shown by the records of his own department to have been paid once already?—Mr. Stephens expresses a purpose to repeal the law taxing State banks, so that the several States may charter banks of issue, as of old. No one who is old enough to remember the convenience and beauties of the State bank currency we enjoyed before the war will after this question Mr. Stephens's wisdom as a legislator upon that subject. States which repudiate their bonds might perhaps charter banks whose notes would circulate with those of the National banks or with greenbacks. It does not now seem probable though.

But the great thing which all Democrats unite in saying that the party was brought back to power for is to repeal the infamous election laws. And what is their special fitness for this sort of legislation. Well, only this: that among the first offences for which this party was repudiated by the people twenty years ago, was its outrageous frauds upon the ballot-box in Kansas, in the attempt of these gentlemen who have come back to govern us to steal that State; that, from that time on, they have notoriously defranded the ballot-box whenever and wherever their needs required, and opportunity offered, notably so in this city, and that they have regained their ascendancy in the National Legislature by means of the most unblushing frauds at the polls in the Southern States that were ever known even in that party's history. That qualifies them to be the protectors of the ballot, and to legislate wisely for the freedom of elections.

These are the men and this the party who have come back to take charge of the Government and sweep away the legislation of "eighteen years of Radical misrule." They make no bones of saying so. They are not slow to announce their mission, nor are they modest in picking up the incidental official spoils. As for us, we make no complaint; we have no disposition to say a word to revive the animosities of the war. But the calmness with which these people come forward to make our laws upon all these varied questions, and the assurance with which they assume that they have been called in to overturn existing things and build anew, must naturally challenge inquiry as to their qualifications for so large a task, and the preparatory school in which they were fitted for it.—*Tribune.*

WELCOME TO GRANT.

General Plan of the Monster Excursion to San Francisco—One Cent a Mile—Fifty Thousand Men Expected to Take Part—All the Details Arranged.

Saturday last the New York *Herald* published a telegram from Omaha which says that letters have been received at the headquarters of the Union Pacific Railroad, written to an officer of the Central Pacific from the manager of the proposed excursion to meet General Grant in San Francisco on his return. It appears from the communications that the movement is sanctioned by the leading Republicans of the Senate and House of Representatives, and letters are pouring in from the Southern States with assurances that every Congressional district will be represented, not less than two hundred being from New Orleans, and the response from the Eastern States is not less general. Indianapolis, Columbus and other cities are also eager for the scheme, and will have many representatives.

THE SCHEME.

The affair is being worked up by Congressional districts, the chairman of the central committee acting as agent, with county central committeemen as assistants. The letter report in turn to the chairman of the state central committee, and they to G. W. McMullen & Brother, Chicago. The important question of rates, which will determine to a great extent the number of excursionists, is in the hands of experienced railroad men, who have prepared careful estimates, of the lowest rates ever before offered excursionists, for the proposed round trip—which is $100 from the Pacific roads and $30 from the eastern poins to Omaha. It is ascertained that the actual expense of carriage for an excursion of the dimensions proposed will not exceed $3 per capita for 1,200 miles.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS A HEAD.

It is believed that a rate little more than $5 for the round trip could be secured between eastern points and Omaha, while for the round trip from Omaha to San Francisco $20 will probably be charged, making the railroad fare for the entire trip from any point in the country about $25, or less than one cent per mile. It is estimated that at this rate not less than 50,000 will make the trip. Correspondence has been opened with the hotels and dining stations along the line to secure corresponding reductions. It is proposed to occupy three weeks in the trip, remaining one week in San Francisco. Each line of railroad of the standard gauge is expected to furnish coaches for its own passengers, who will be sent through without change running at the rate of perhaps twenty miles to the hour, making stops for wood and water.

PROCURING ENGINES.

The Pacific railroads will procure the necessary number of additional locomotives from other lines where hundreds are now lying idle. The strictest measures will be taken to protect any but bona fide excursionists taking advantage of the reduction of rates. It is proposed that the excursion shall be controlled exclusively by a body of managers, to avoid an overwhelming onslaughter on public men and officials for passes. Certificates will be issued to each excursionist by county committeemen, countersigned by the chairmen of congressional districts, and upon these the chairman of the state central committees will issue tickets. The plan is fully developed, but every effort has been made to keep the details from the public.

THE MESSAGE.

The message which the President sent to Congress at the opening of the present session is spoken of as a model of terseness and directness. Avoiding as it does all reference to any legislation except the necessary appropriation bills, and adding a hint that Congress had bteter get away from Washington as soon as possible, it relieves the Administration of all responsibility for a long session. There is legislation which ought to be attended to at the earliest possible moment; but the President probaly thought that if he should recommend that ways and means be provided to prevent the deficiency in the revenues that is now anticipated, Congress might take that as an excuse for staying here all summer.

The message of the President was as follows:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The failure of the last Congress to make the requisite appropriations for Legislative and Judicial purposes, for the expenses, of the several Executive Departments of the Government, and for the support of the Army, has made it necessary to call a special session of the XLVIth Congress.

The estimates of the appropriations needed, which were sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of the last session, are renewed, and are herewith transmitted to both the Senate and House of Representatives.

Regretting the existence of the emergency which requires a special session of Congress at a time when it is the general judgment of the country that the public welfare will be best promoted by permanency in our legislation, and by peace and rest, I commend these few necessary measures to your consideration.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Washington, March 19, 1879.

Accompanying the President's message are estimates from the Secretary of the Treasury. They are the same as those submitted at the opening of the last session, with the exception of the items provided for at that session.

My Child's Question.

"Papa, what made you go to war?"
Said Jennie, climbing from a chair
Upon my lap; "what did you for?"
And then she hugged me like a bear.
"Cause if you hadn't gone you see
You'd have two legs to canter me."

"Why, child, I went because—and then
I stopped to think. Of course I knew;
I'd often told her brother Ben
When the recital thrilled me through.
And still she urged, "What *did* you for?
Papa, what made you go to war?"

I looked abroad. The blacks were free,
But voiceless, voteless, filled with woe,
Slaves of their masters seemed to be
As much as twenty years ago.
She said "And what did Uncle Dorr
Get killed in front of Richmond for?"

A rifle-club went wheeling by;
I saw the murdered Chisholm's ghost;
I heard the Hamburg martyrs' cry—
The rebel yell—the vaunting boast;
I saw the wounds of patriot dead;
"What made you go," my Jennie said.

"My dear," I said—but nothing more,
For, glancing through the Senate walls,
The rebel generals had the floor,
And ruled the nation's council halls!
"Papa," she urged, "Why *did* you go?"
"My child," I said, "I do not know."

Gen. Hartranft's Staff.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—General Hartranft assumes command of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to-day in the following general order:

Division Headquarters, National Guard of Pennsylvania—PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1879.—*General Orders No. 1:*

I. By virtue of my appointment, I hereby assume command of the Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

II. The following staff appointments are hereby announced:

Lieutenant Colonel George H. North, Assistant Adjutant General.
Lieutenant Colonel Russell Thayer, inspector.
Lieutenant Colonel J. Ewing Mears, Surgeon-in-Chief.
Major Charles S. Green, Quartermast.
Major John R. Coxe, Commissary.
Major Aaron K. Dunkle, Paymaster.
Major John W. Schall, Aid-de-Camp.
Major George W. Grant, Aid-de-Camp.
Major John B. Compton, Aid-de-Camp.
Major William W. Brown, Aid-de-Camp.
Major William L. Elkins, Aid-de-Camp.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

III. Headquarters are established at Philadelphia. JOHN F. Hartranft.
Major General Commanding Division.

The time for taking testimony on the part of Mr. Yocum will close on Saturday. Sixteen or seventeen fraudulent votes for Curtin, in Clinton county, will be proven beyond a doubt.

THE contesting of seats is a nice thing for congressmen, but a costly one for the treasury. The last congress paid $65,978 to unsuccessful applicants, Corbin leading with 10,000. The practice encourages contest and, manifestly, is a great abuse.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Miss Robinson, appointed postmistress at Butler, Pa., is the daughter of Thomas S. Robinson, an active Republican politician in that section of the State. Walker, whom she succeeds, was nominated, but it having been discovered that he was president of a greenback club, his name was withdrawn.

THE Census Bill, finally agreed upon, is conceded to be simple and effective in its plan. It provides for one hundred and fifty supervisors to be appointed by the President, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate. The enumerators are to be to the number of one for about every 4,000 of population, and there are to be experts employed on all the great industries and resources of the country.

THE reports of the Secretary of the Treasury on the expenses incurred by the United States marshals in the employment of special deputies and for contingencies at the elections for members of Congress last Fall, shows that the total expenditures (except the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and a portion of Maryland, from which no returns have yet been received) were $52,249. Of this sum $23,530 was expended in the Southern District of New-York; and $6,945 and $6,172 in the Northern and Eastern Districts of the State. The total for Massachusetts is $3,120, and Louisiana $2,155. The aggregate for the Southern States is $4,850.

The Southern members of Congress are very much surprised to find out that the total amount expended in the entire South was less than $5,000. The large expenditure in New-York City is calling their attention to the point that many Republicans have from the first made, that this whole movement to repeal the election laws is one devised mainly for the purpose of carrying New-York. This gives a Tilden coloring to the whole affair which is far from pleasing to a large element of the Southern Democracy.

THE following are the persons elected from the list of candidates for officers of the Senate:

For Secretary—Colonel John C. Burch, of Tennessee.
For Sergeant-at-Arms—R. J. Bright, of Indiana.
For Chief Clerk—Francis E. Shober, of North Carolina.
For Executive Clerk—H. B. Peyton, of Virginia.
For Chaplain—The Rev. J. G. Bullock, of Virginia.

With the exception of Mr. Shober, who has served two terms in the House of Representatives, none of the persons selected has ever been in official life in Washington.

A FAST young man stepped in a restaurant the other day and said: "What have you got?" "Almost every thing," was the reply. "Well, give me a plate of that," said he. One plate of hash this way," yelled the waiter.

A CONCEITED young man, in talking with an aged clergyman, said, with a most dogmatic air: "I will never believe anything which I cannot understand." The old clergyman mildly responded: "Then, young man, it is probable that your creed will be a very short one."

Not Deserving of Pity.

Beggared spendthrifts, to whom money has no exchange value but pleasure.

Persons who will persist in dying by inches with dyspepsia and liver diseases, when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are unfailing remedies for these maladies.

Parents who spare the rod and spoil the child. Fast young men and women are generally spoiled children to begin with.

People who suffer from catarrh, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a safe, reliable, and well-tested remedy for this loathsome disease.

People who marry for money, and find too late that the golden glitter is all moonshine.

Women who suffer death every day of their lives, when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will effectually remove those painful weaknesses and impart a healthful tone and strength to the whole system.

People who live beyond their means and find that style and pride, like every thing else in this world, unless placed upon a secure foundation, are subject to the law of gravitation.

Invalids who do more toward fostering disease, by living and sleeping in the low, unventilated rooms of the ordinary house, than the best medicines can accomplish toward recovery, when at a moderate expense they can secure all the hygienic sanitary advantages of the Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, N. Y. Every physician knows how much recovery depends upon good nursing and the hygienic conditions of the sick room.—Chronic diseases are especially subject to these conditions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT.

The Meriden Purchasing Co.,
West Meriden, Conn.,

Have issued a most valuable Catalogue for household reference, containing the NET CASH PRICES at which they will sell any of the productions of the

Celebrated Factories of Meriden,

Consisting of every conceivable pattern of

Plain and Ornamental Silver Plated and Cut Glassware, lamps, chandeliers and bronzes, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Shears, Scissors and Razors,

The Unrivaled Wilcox & White Organs, the well-known Parker Guns, and Novelties and Specialties of many Descriptions.

Persons desiring Standard Articles of Unquestionable Merit, for weddings, presents, Ornaments or Use, at MERIDEN PRICES, can procure Catalogue free of charge at the office of this paper, or from

The Meriden Purchasing CO.,
West Meriden, Conn.
v16-m6 tf.

WM. P. NORTHRUP, & CO.

RELIEF-LINE

ENGRAVERS
AND
ELCTROTYPERS,

FORMERLY HENRY CHANDLER ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 18 Swan Street, Lewis Block,
BUFFALO, N.Y.

Jas. N. Matthews } *Of the late firm of Matthews*
Wm. P. Northrup } *The last ten years with Hen-*
1880-1y *ry Chandler*

The World's Standard

FAIRBANK'S
SCALES.

Also Sole Agents for

Miles' Alarm Money Drawer
AND
Oscillating Pump Company's Pumps.

COFFEE and SPICE MILLS,
TEA and COFFEE CANS,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS and
STORE FIXTURES GENERALLY.

FAIRBANKS & CO.
216 Main Street, Buffalo,

MISCELLANEOUS.

HASKILL & GIFFORD

Have Just Received an Elegant Line of

SPRING GOODS

Which they are Offering at

VERY LOW PRICES!

Their New Stock Embraces an Unusually Fine Line of

Men & Boys' Clothing
AND
Prints & Dress Goods

That cannot fail to please. Also a large assortment of

MUSLINS & SHEETINGS.

Their Sheves are Loaded with

UNUSUALLY FINE STOCK

And their patrons and friends are invited to

CALL AND INSPECT.

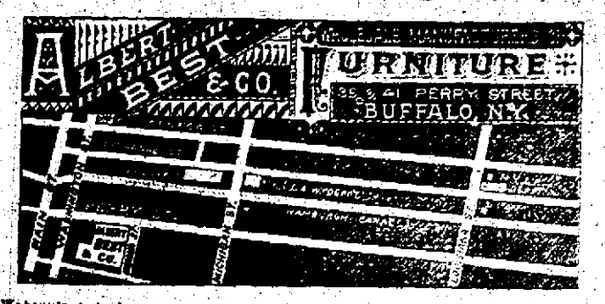
SAVE MONEY
By Trading at the
CENTRAL CASH STORE

THE FALL GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
and MILINERY
LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,
MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT.



We have in stock a large assortment ranging from low price grades to the finest and best grades manufactured, all of which we sell at retail at our regular Wholesale prices, and guarantee every article to give satisfaction.
Our Factory is easily reached being only one short block from Main street cars, connecting with all the depots—as shown by the above cut. 15-6

VIGORENE
THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE
for Diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.
$100 IN GOLD
Is any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.

VIGORENE
is scientifically compounded from Barks, Roots, Leaves and Grass found in California and the West Indies, combining a Tonic, Cathartic, Alterative, Narcotic and Sedative.
It will invariably relieve upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by the use of stimulants or unfurnished from any cause, to increase the power of assimilation and nutrition. It increases the appetite, assists digestion, and gives Nature time and ease to regenerate and reconstruct tissues. It eliminates from the vital principle of the blood all humors, ulcers, corrupts and purifies the fluids, tones the organs and re-establishes their healthy functions.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.
It is confident in expression upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from HEADACHE, ATTACKS, DIZZINESS, or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY or NERVOUS DISEASES, or rheumatic, acute and enfeebling DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, you will be surprised at the wonderful and speedy effects upon your system from both internal and external use. Directions in German, Spanish and French. One bottle will convince you of its merits more than volumes expressed in printers' ink.
A trial of one bottle invariably the criterion in every family, for no Man, Woman or Child can take VIGORENE and remain long sick. It first cleanses the system, then repairs, then builds up, thus curing disease and establishing health on a permanent basis.
Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take.
Sold by druggists generally. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.
Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs,
40 John Street, New York.

VIGORENE
For sale by A. P. Armstrong who is authorized to guarantee VIGORENE to prove as represented. 9-6

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN
just published in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M.D., author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
Cf. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.
Address the Publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.
913-4 yl

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves cost.

A. E. TAYLOR, }
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N. TAYLOR. }
Smethport, Pa., Nov. 16, 1878.-tf

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 16-2 y1

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., March 27, 1879.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 298, A. Y. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

H. T. SAWYER, W. M.

E. H. BARD, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. H. WAGNER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—W. C. Wilkes, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 8 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. —Rev. J. F. SMITH, Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro.
Tioga Co.
Additional Judge—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; E. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.
Sheriff—Robert Sartwell, Smethport.
Prothonotary—John R. Brawley, Bradford.
County Treasurer—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
County Commissioners—W. J. Colegrove, S. W. Abbey, John G. Bauer.
Clerk—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.
Court Crier—A. Anderson, J. E. B. White.
Jury Commissioners—A. Anderson, J. E. B. White.
Auditors—W. D. Vosburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Bellows.
Coroner—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.
Orphan's Court and Quarter Sessions—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—S. J. Gifford.
Justices—H. S. Sartwell.
Council—E. S. Gleason, S. Gorton, A. B. Armstrong, Carl Stark, H. Kistler, W. D. Gallup.
Constable—L. L. Burlingame.
School Directors—D. L. Forsyth, David Sherrett, R. D. Hamlin, B. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, H. L. Burlingame.
Justices—G. M. Smith, P. Ford.
Auditors—W. Gifford, C. R. Sartwell, A. B. Armstrong.
Treasurer—B. L. Knapp, J. C. Hamlin.
Judges of Election—S. Pattison.
Inspectors—Robert Walters, George Brownell.
Assessor—C. M. Smith.
Assistant Assessors—A. B. Armstrong, William Ranger.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. But a special meeting will be held on the first Tuesday after each quarter session for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICES', CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v16-n4-y1

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y tf

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—Timothy and clover seed at W. D. Gallup's.

—The preswork of the Bradford *Era* is improving.

—W. D. Gallup has just received a large stock of boots and shoes.

—The new Borough officers take the oath of office week from next Monday.

—Twenty acres of the Rew farm were leased on Saturday at $20 per acre and one-fourth reserve.

—The Shaffer well, Hagadorn farm, Lafayette, was reported with fifty feet of oil in the hole on Monday.

—Wm. M. Boggs, Esq., of this bar was last week admitted to practice at the bar of Tioga county.

—We are under further obligations to Hon. Lewis Emery, Jr., for a copy of the Legislative Hand-Book for 1879.

—The well on the Gallup farm, Marvin creek, is down about 1500 feet. They are pushing it down as fast as possible.

—The Lilly well, Marvin creek, is down about 800 feet. A breakage of tools has caused a suspension of work for a day or two.

—A gentleman who visited the Rew well yesterday reports that it made two flows of seven inches each at brief intervals during his visit.

—A young man whose girl lives some distance out of town, says his Sunday night walk includes "two miles and one lap."—Norristown *Herald*.

—The Geary well, on Cole creek, is not yet down. It should be due in a few days. The owners are very reticent, and keep the derrick closed to visitors.

—There is a strong suspicion that the Geary well has come in and is a good well. Only certain ones are admitted within the sacred seclusion of the derrick, and they are as mum as oysters.

—From a gentleman who visited the Painter well, Cole creek, to-day we learn that the hole was baled out dry last night and this evening had 250 feet of oil in the hole. The heavy flow of gas is nearly all exhausted.

—According to the *Agitator*, mining operations at Antrim look encouraging. About three hundred men are now employed on full time, and coal is being shipped at the rate of 800 to 1000 tons per day.

—Keep your feet dry during the present muddy season, and save doctor bills, by investing in a good, stout, serviceable pair of boots and shoes at W. D. Gallup's. He has got just what you want.

—Warley Gifford, of the firm of Haskill & Gifford, has been having a seige with the inflammatory rhumatism for a few days. His sufferings have been extreme, but we are glad to say that he is now on the gain, and will be about and ready to greet his many patrons and friends before many days.

—It is the intention of the owners to put a torpedo in the Shaffer well, Lafayette.

—Ex-Sheriff King and wife started for Kansas last Saturday, to visit friends and look at the country.

—A rig is being built on the Huling's tract, close to the line, and as near as possible to the Melvin well.

—Hon. L. Rogers contributes an interesting letter this week, which will be found on second page.

—We understand that it is the intention of the owner of the Bennett House to give the building a new mansard roof this summer.

—The Bonanza Oil Company's well, on the Bingham lands, north of the Hulings wells, in the Kinzua region, is through through the sand and dry.

—It is rumord that two of our retiring county officials are about to contest in the courts a matter of about a thousand dollars in dispute between them.

—Legal notice is given that application will be made to Governor Hoyt for the incorporation of the Bradford & Kendall Passenger Railway Company.

—Hon. W. W. Brown, of Bradford has been appointed one of the Aid-de-Camps to Maj. Gen. Hartranft, commanding the National Guards of Pennsylvani.

—Nitro-glycerine men in Bradford ride about on horseback with cans of the stuff tied on their saddles. When you meet a man on horeback over there, take to the woods.

—Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell spoke of the life and services of Abraham Lincoln to a very slim house in Bradford. George should put on tights and take to pedestrianism in that latitude if he would draw.

—A gentleman advertised a lost pocket-book through the columns of the MINER last week, and as a result the lost article was found even before the paper had gone to press. Moral:—Advertise in the MINER.

—Among the announcements of new postoffices established in Pennsylvania for the week ending last Saturday we find the following: "Goodell, McKean county, Geo. L. Martin, postmaster." Where is it?

—Editor Hall, of Jamestown, is having a telephone line from the *Journal* office to his house. Some women would keep such a line busy yelling into the a.m. fam, "Don't forget the steak for dinner."—*Fredonia Censor.*

—We are requested by Mr. C. E. Gable, one of the proprietors of the Dolan House, Eldred, to correct the statement made in one of the Eldred papers to the effect that he had sold out his interest in the hotel. He says he has not sold, and the erroneous statement stands corrected.

—A new livery stable has been added to the business institutions of the borough. The stable is located in L. Bogner's barn, and Fred Nourse is the proprietor. If you want a serviceable or fancy rig Fred can fit you out as you desire.

—The Commissioners were in session on Tuesday and Wednesday listening to appeals from the assessment. There were numerous appeals; and the word "appeal" does not begin to express it, either. The Commissioners adjourned yesterday, and will capitulate or renew the conflict on Monday.

—Haskill & Gifford are now opening the largest and finest assortment of ready-made clothing for men and boys that has ever been shown in Smethport. We understand that they have also engaged a first-class cutter and tailor to accommodate those of their patrons who prefer suits made to order.

—On Tuesday morning George Miller was found near Sawyer City lying across a log, dead. He had gone out to repair a water pipe at a well where he had been drilling, and not returning his friends went over and found him as stated. He came from Corry, where he has a wife and child. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death by heart disease.

—The *Agitator* reports that the Judges, Attorneys, County Commissioners, and prominent citizens from various parts of Tioga county met at the Court House in Wellsboro last Wednesday evening to consult as to the necessity of a new Court House for the transaction of business and safety of public records. A motion that an entirely new building be built was made and carried.

—One of the attractions at the M. E. Church, aside from Rev. Wagoner's very excellent sermons, is the finely trained voice of Mrs. Perry Ernbout, the leading soprano singer of the choir. She has a voice not only of unusual strength, purity and sweetness, but also well cultivated and trained, an advantage the lack of which is so generally noticeable in the majority of really good voices.

—The Commissioners have returned from their tour of inspection of the court houses and jails in several of the adjoining counties. They have concluded to build a court house of brick, to be modeled after the Warren court house, which was erected at a cost of $103,000. The one proposed to be built by our commissioners will be one-sixth smaller than the Warren building. The work will be done by the day under the direction of an overseer. The guarantee is made that the cost shall not exceed $50,000, all furnished.—*Elk Advocate.*

—The Kendall *Telegraph*, a patent outside published in Tarport, undertakes to make a sensational article from what it calls the mysterious disappearance of Capt. Ernbout. We have no doubt the Captain is able to take care of himself, and if he cares to take a trip from home without advertising the fact in advance he probably has an undoubted right to. At all events, until his own family and friends manifest concern about it, we think the public will possess its soul in patience.

—An act regulating the payment of costs in criminal cases has passed the State Senate. It provides that the Grand Jury shall decide whether the county or the prosecutor shall pay the costs in cases of ignored bills of indictment, and that the petit jury shall decide, in all cases of acquittal, whether the county, the prosecutor or the defendant shall pay the costs, or whether the same shall be apportioned between the prosecutor and defendant, subject to the approval of the court. The provisions of the act are not applicable to cases exclusively triable in Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and will capitulate or renew the conflict on Monday.

—Pierce has a fine stock of delicious oysters. The season for the luxury will soon close, and lovers for the bivalve will govern themselves accordingly.

—Attention farmers. W. D. Gallup has a large stock of clover and timothy seed which will be sold at the lowest figures the market will afford.

—The wholesale and retail store of A. Reilly is always kept well stocked, and is the place to buy tobacco and cigars in large or small quantities. He has every grade and price and you cannot but be suited.

—Because one of the clerks failed to turn off the gas in DeForest Weld's store last Thursday night, there came near being a conflagration. When DeSilver Weld undertook to light the gas in the large stove in the centre of the room the next morning there was an explosion, making every well oiled hair of each individual counter-hopper to stand on end. There was no serious damage done other than the demolishing of a pair of elegant side whiskers for De Silver.

—The Hamar, well on the Fletcher farm, Marvin creek, acts very much like a duster. We stated last week that the well was due at 1650. This was the opinion of many, yet the owners did not look for the sand before 1750. This depth has been passed without finding the 80 cent stuff. Mr. Hamar is still bouncing the drill, and expresses his determination to go 2200 feet before abandoning it. He is now looking for last sand found in the Haskill well.

—Young man, if you would wed beauty and wealth, hire out as coachman or scullion to some rich old gent with pretty and foolish daughters. The daughter of the Governor of Connecticut, eighteen and pretty, has just eloped with her father's coachman. Yet perhaps the girl was sensible in preferring to take her chances with the humble suitor rather than with the perfumed and brainless samples of the tailor's art by whom she was undoubtedly surrounded.

—Two young ladies were baptized by public immersion in Bradford last Sunday afternoon, and the seemingly novel spectacle created a remarkable sensation. The entire city, operators, merchants, bartenders, clerks, contractors, drillers, gamblers, Pig Islanders and boot-blacks, all flocked *en masse* to the scene of baptism. They jostled and crowded each other to get the best view. They laughed and joked, and hooted and scoffed and swore, (so says the local paper) yet the baptismal ceremony proceeded quietly and solemnly, regardless of the profane and gaping throng by which the little band were surrounded. Such is Bradford, and yet we send bibles and testaments to the heathen along the banks of the Nile.

—A novel wedding it was, to be sure. On Friday evening last a young lady engaged a section in the sleeper on the Pennsylvania road from the west. She had informed the conductor that she desired to remain sole occupant of the section until reaching Harrisburgh, and would probably occupy it further. The conductor thought no more about the matter at the time. After leaving Altoona, the lady rose and occupied herself upon an elaborate toilette. She then called the conductor and confided to him that upon the arrival of the train at Harrisburgh she expected to meet a young gentleman who "was all the world to her;" that arrangements had been made whereby the train would at that point be boarded by the gentleman mentioned, together with a minister and some few friends, and a ceremony—the most interesting of her life—would be performed there in the car. And the arrangements were carried out to the letter, the ceremony being performed while the train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour!

The Beginning of Spring.

An authoritative astronomical writer thus tells how you may know when "Spring is come:"

The sun enters the sign of Aries and the constellation of Pisces on the 20th of March at 6:20 P.M. at which time spring begins, and lasts 93 days, 20 hours and 9 minutes. On that day the sun is said to be at the vernal equinox, but the day and night are not of equal duration, as is generally supposed, and as stated in astronomical text books. This year the equal day and night occured Monday, three days before the vernal equinox, when the sun rose at 6:09 A.M., and set at 6:09 P.M. This is owing to atmospheric refraction, which increases the length of the day. This explains why the time of equal day and night occurs before the vernal equinox, for from then to the 20th the days are more than twelve hours long. On the 20th the sun is directly over head at the equator, so that the sun then shines equally upon the earth from pole to pole, and the days and nights are of about equal length all over the world. From the 20th of March to the 21st of June the days grow longer and the nights shorter, the 21st of June being the longest day in the year. The sun then enters the sign Cancer and the constellation of Gemini, that day, and summer begins.

Thirteen Cars Burned.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* has the following account of the oil fire and railroad accident Saturday near that place:

Saturday last, between twelve and one o'clock, when the Empire freight east was passing that point on the Philadelphia & Erie railroad where the ice gorge occurred recently, about five mile above Farrandsville, the sudden breaking of an axle caused the wrecking of an oil tank car. Immediately on the breaking of the tank the oil took fire, and in a few minutes a terrible conflagration was raging. The black smoke rolled up in dense volumes, darkening the atmosphere, and at times the flames ascended to a height of nearly a hundred feet.

Eleven oil tank cars were destroyed at the point where the accident first occurred, which, with the two consumed at North Point, make thirteen altogether. The intense heat caused by the burning oil warped the rails badly, destroying the ties completely, and rendered it necessary to relay about three hundred feet of track before the waiting trains could pass. This was done so speedily that the passenger train east was not delayed over an hour, reaching Williamsport soon after midnight. Fortunately no one was injured, though there was great danger from the exploding tanks, and the greatest caution had to be observed in handling them.

As these oil tank cars carry from 3,600 to 4,500 gallons of oil, it is safe to say that each car averaged 4,000 gallons, making the total amount consumed about 52,000 gallons.

LEGAL.

Mercantile Appraisement.

THE VENDERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Merchandise, restaurants, saloons and tables in McKean County, will take notice that they are appointed and classed by the undersigned Appraiser of Mercantile and other license taxes, for the year 1879, as follows, to wit:

ANNIN TOWNSHIP.

Class.		Rate.
15	Charles Taylor	$ 7 75
16	James Cremins	7 75
16	Theron Cooper	7 75
16	A M Gillett	7 75

BRADFORD CITY.

13	Himan Cohn	10 75
13	L Heilmann & Co	10 75
16	Parke Bros.	10 75
13	R T Hazzard	10 75
13	Jarecki Manuf'g Co. Limited	10 75
14	Wm Pelberg	7 75
14	George A Simons	7 75
14	J B Nesmith	7 75
13	J F Bercker	10 75
14	J N Brown	7 75
14	O C Fuller	7 75
14	John Evans	7 75
14	G G Bennett	7 75
14	C W Hill	7 75
14	Bellamy & Davis	7 75
14	McElroy Bros	7 75
14	John Ley	7 75
14	M Wilbur	7 75
14	Owen McCort	7 75
14	Lewis Jenkins	7 75
14	Fleming & Co	7 75
14	Celesti Hall	7 75
14	W W Benjamin	7 75
14	J C Hughes	7 75
14	George Cyrault	7 75
14	L M Stevens	7 75
14	T O'Donnell & Son	7 75
14	E J Farnum	7 75
14	N J Barber & Co	7 75
14	T C O'Flanigan	7 75
13	Wills & Smith	10 75
14	P A Carter	7 75
13	Greenwood & Co	7 75
14	L E Dunton	7 75
13	Appleton & Rogers	10 75
13	Robert Wright & Co	10 75
14	D N Voyle	7 75
14	Seigfried & Davis	7 75
14	T F Barrett	7 75
14	M M Griffith	7 75
14	A E Stewart	7 75
14	M Jacobs	7 75
14	Zook & Co	7 75
14	McDonald Bros	7 75
14	G F Humphrey	7 75
13	H Sondheim	10 75
14	The Corner Bros.	7 75
16	W A Hutchinson	7 75
14	Bero & Reynolds	7 75
14	C W Isham	7 75
14	J Osterlay	7 75
14	Downs & Friend	7 75
14	J H Beyo	7 75
14	J Seitzheimer	7 75
14	J M Place	7 75
14	Lee Kennedy	7 75
14	M C McLaurin	7 75
13	Owen & Wilcox	10 75
14	DeForest Weld	7 75
13	R Eisenberg	10 75
14	J H Whitcomb	7 75
14	R Jarecki	7 75
13	A Simons	10 75
14	F P Wentworth & Co	7 75
14	Thompson & Wood	7 75
14	W K Nyle	7 75
14	Hubbard & Dewey	7 75
14	M Passavy	7 75
14	A Galland	7 75
14	T Kahn	7 75
14	H Levi	7 75
14	Dr. D. E. Matteson	7 75
14	L Luther	7 75
14	J B Smith & Co	7 75
14	H Chamberlain	7 75
14	A T Harrington	7 75
14	W C Bowman	7 75
14	J W Hatch	7 75
14	John Davis & Son	7 75
14	Charles Richly	7 75
14	O Sorrenn	7 75
14	F N Merriam	7 75
14	Carew & Fuller	7 75
14	J A Pierce	7 75
14	O P Scott	7 75
14	Kiver Bernal	7 75
14	W A Kellenberger	7 75
14	Hamilton & Walker	7 75
14	Philip Neubaum	7 75
14	Philip Neubaum	7 75
14	H G Tinker	7 75
14	Lockwood & Haggerty	7 75
14	Boy. & Dickson	7 75
14	Barton & Russel	7 75
14	A Crawford	7 75
14	A J Newcomb	7 75
14	Nathan Lazarus	7 75
14	A H Borchert	7 75
13	Borchert, Doggett & Co	10 75
14	Fickert & Co	7 75
14	F Ward	7 75
14	A DeGier	7 75
14	George E Baker	7 75
14	J Henderson	7 75
14	B Forst	7 75
14	F A Newell	7 75
14	A W Newell	7 75
14	Alex. Simpson	7 75
14	Joseph Moorhouse	7 75
14	L Knorr, Jr	7 75
14	M H Lehman	7 75
14	George Burlinghoff	7 75
14	C W Grant	7 75
14	White Bros.	7 75
14	Oil Well Supply Co., Limited	10 75
14	M Rudander	7 75
14	Solomon & Co	7 75
14	P Wagner	7 75
13	Mabb & Tiffany	10 75
14	J H Tiffany	7 75
14	Hyslip Bros	7 75
14	Dick & Church	7 75
13	W. & J. Duke	10 75
14	S. L. Bowley & Co	7 75
14	N. L. Keenan	7 75
14	E T Merrell	7 75
14	J M McElroy	7 75
14	Howard Spring	7 75

Billiard Tables.

2 Tables	Zimpfer & Williams	40 75
2 Tables	Frank Davis	40 75
1 Tables	P E Applebee	20 75
3 Tables	Wm McCarthy	100 75
2 Tables	Geim & Anderson	40 75

Restaurants.

Montgomery & Averill
Thomas Gallagan
Whitman Trimmer
A H Buckley

BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.

RED ROCK.

13	Jarecki Manuf'g Co., Limited	10 75
14	E L Mayer	7 75
14	F E Scott	7 75
14	Shreves & Graves	7 75
14	Graves & Shreves	7 75
14	A Gerson	7 75
14	M T Holahan	7 75
14	James S White	7 75
14	Sheen & Holt	7 75
14	J W Folwell	7 75
14	W H Fisher	7 75
14	H O Burt	7 75
14	Thomas Bashforth	7 75
13	Oil Well Supply Co. Limited	10 75
14	Rutherford & Smith	7 75

Billiard Tables.

2 tables	S F Cary	40 75
2 Tables	A Wilcox	40 75

GILLMOR CITY.

14	H Johnson	7 75
14	Higgins & Blodgett	7 75
14	M A Mead	7 75
14	S Walker	7 75
14	Chauncey East	7 75
14	Hayward & Mallon	7 75
14	C E Maltback	7 75
14	M Paulson	7 75
14	King & Ballinger	7 75
14	G W Matteson & Co	7 75
14	Coleman & Bell	7 75

Billiard Tables.

2 Tables	Frank Dana	40 75

DERRICK CITY.

14	G P Hobbs	7 75
14	W C Campbell	7 75
14	E Bousford	7 75
14	F E Lollis	7 75
14	H D Ingersoll	7 75
14	T Babb	7 75
14	Oil Well Supply Co. Limited	10 75
14	Sheen & Holt	7 75
14	A F Jones & Co	7 75
14	C E Knight	7 75
14	H Deet	7 75
14	Skinner & Cobb	7 75

Billiard Tables.

2 Tables	Robt Young	40 75

SAWYER CITY.

13	Oil Well Supply Co Limited	10 75
13	Hazel & Davenport	10 75
14	E Eaby	7 75
14	William Ogilvie	7 75
14	E A Jackson	7 75
13	Williams & Kilbury	10 75
14	Wheatfall, Stewart & Co	7 75

Billiard Tables.

2 Tables	Mill Farr.	40 75

DALLAS CITY.

13	Rickar & Reynolds	10 75
13	Hurd & Davenport	10 75
14	S G Forman	7 75
13	Higgins & Blodgett	10 75
13	A W Palmer	10 75
13	Jarecki Manuf'g Co., Limited	10 75
14	Dye Brothers	7 75

Billiard Tables.

2 Tables	Jos. Shaffer	80 75

TUNA CREEK.

14	L J Parker	7 75

BABCOCK'S MILLS.

14	Towsen & Spicer	7 75
14	T S Towsen	7 75

CUSTER CITY.

14	J H Crocker	7 75
14	W W Streeter	7 75
14	J Colton	7 75
14	B E Fitzsimmons	7 75
14	S E Smith	7 75
14	Newton Bros	7 75
14	E Moore	7 75
14	W L Collett	7 75
14	I E Hopkins	7 75
14	G H Churchill	7 75
14	G A Aldrich & Co	7 75
14	S Blakney	7 75
14	Pierce & Co	7 75

Billiard Tables.

4 Tables	—— Feasery	80 75

Restaurants.

L B Carrington
DRUGGISTS.
Wilcox & Wilbur
M V Smith

CERES TOWNSHIP.

14	Ennis & Warren	7 75
14	J B Gleason	7 75
14	F A Raymond & Co	7 75
14	F E Tait	7 75

LEGAL.

ELDRED TOWNSHIP.

15	D C Young—Larrabee	10 75
14	wm. Mulvany	7 75
14	Doyle & Barrett	7 75
14	H D Ault	7 75
14	A B Bowley	7 75
14	J Smith	7 75
14	G W Strong	7 75
14	G W Strong	7 75
14	Strong & Co	7 75
14	Harmon & Stevens	7 75
14	W A Young	7 75
14	Lazure & Bowley	7 75
14	W B Archibald & Co	7 75
14	Joseph S Doerberg	7 75
14	M W Doane	7 75
14	E D Goss	7 75
14	Graves & Mullin	7 75
14	D C Brinkerhoff	7 75
14	Joseph Bahny	7 75
14	H C Rice—Larrabee	7 75
14	M S Rutherford	7 75
14	W H Hudson—Larrabee	7 75
14	N E Bard & Co	7 75
14	G W C Ingram	7 75
14	Coats Bros	7 75
14	Fisher & Wolcott	7 75
13	Oil well Supply Co., Limited	10 75
14	Hanlon & Roberts	7 75
14	K P Carter	7 75
14	J S Hicks	7 75
14	B Vaughn	7 75
14	C B Jackson	7 75
14	Alfred Hockley	7 75
14	Hoffman & Dalrymple	7 75
14	G Evans	7 75
14	A M Benton & Co	7 75

HAYSTAKES CITY.

13	Oil well Supply Co., Limited	10 75
14	H D Ault	7 75
14	Wilbur & Sawyer	7 75
14	Carman & Cashner	7 75
14	Miller & Lauffer	7 75
14	O C Edwards	7 75
14	S E Ross & Son	7 75
14	C Hills	7 75

Billiard Tables.

2 Tables	J C Dewitt	40 75
1 Table	E Dolan	20 75

KENDALL BOROUGH.

14	W N Hanna	7 75
13	Wm Mallory Jr	10 75
14	Thomas Young	7 75
14	H H Benson	7 75
13	Mill Schmutts	10 75
14	M H Schmutts	7 75
14	O B Langworthy	7 75
14	J M Bennett	7 75
14	Bowl, Cobb & Co	7 75
14	Eugene Buck	7 75
14	Ney Clark	7 75
14	C H Winslow	7 75
14	Appletree & Fisher	7 75
14	C W Sharp	7 75
13	F W Abbott	10 75
14	Nick Weis	7 75
14	Jas. Moyer	7 75
14	A W Haskell	7 75
14	T M Brown	7 75
14	J H Butler	7 75
14	J K Smith	7 75
14	D Derricker	7 75
14	E D Dodge	7 75
14	Andrews & Morgan	7 75
14	Oil Well Supply Co., Limited	10 75
14	J W Sherman	7 75
14	R Gibson & Co	7 75
14	A J Mitchell	7 75
14	Joseph Bensinger	7 75
14	J W Wisner	7 75
14	C K Brown	7 75
14	O F Spencer	7 75
14	J Mackey	7 75
14	Allison & Co	7 75
14	Flynn Bros.	7 75
14	D Levi	7 75
14	George Levi	7 75

Restaurants.

W L Brown
G W Kimball

Billiard Tables.

3 Tables	Abbey & Gunn	80 75

KEATING TOWNSHIP.

FRISBEE.

14	T B Frisbee	7 75

FARMERS VALLEY.

14	A J Otto	7 75
14	F C Otto & Co	7 75
14	Erwin Schott	7 75
14	Mart Heinlein	7 75

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

13	Arnold, Mellowell & Co.	10 75
14	Bullis Bros.	7 75
14	C A Dailey	7 75
14	D F W Hogarth	7 75
14	B C Gallup	7 75
14	A F Bard & Co	7 75
14	A F Bard & Co	7 75
14	P B Simar	7 75
14	Root & Keating	7 75
14	Guiry & Camp	7 75
14	Dalrymple & Bard	7 75
14	A Carlson	7 75
14	L H Dailey & Co	7 75
14	L L Lillibridge	7 75
14	Hooker Bros	7 75
14	M A Lillibridge	7 75

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

BIG SHANTY.

14	A Z W Bussel	7 75

BUTTSVILLE.

13	James E Butts Jr	10 75

LEWIS RUN.

14	D V R Foster & Bro	7 75
14	W G Butler	7 75

NORWICH TOWNSHIP.

14	W J Colegrove & Son	7 75

OTTO TOWNSHIP.

DUKE CENTER.

14	Prendal & Pettitt	7 75
14	wm Hurlbut	7 75
14	Weaver & Williams	7 75
14	T Walker	7 75
14	J O Johnston	7 75
14	Hudson & Dalrymple	7 75
14	M Fletcher	7 75
14	H C Stevens	7 75
14	Jacob Schloss	7 75
14	H T Elliott	7 75
14	B Palmer	7 75
14	H M Gridley	7 75
14	James Kiver	7 75
14	S Fisher & Co	7 75
14	C B Parker	7 75
14	Fessler & Schwar	7 75
14	E E Cannon	7 75
14	G H Barbour	7 75
14	Frederick Wemchel	7 75
14	John Jones	7 75
14	A Greenthal	7 75
14	F Seiger	7 75
13	Oil Well Supply Co Limited	10 75
13	Charles Duke	10 75
14	Greenberg & Frensch	7 75
14	Schoverman & Noble	7 75
14	Schlick & Gottschall	7 75
14	Alex Smith & Co	7 75
14	Smith & Rogers	7 75
14	C H Rathbone	7 75
14	Decker & Co	7 75
14	J E Brown & Co	7 75
14	Wm McGinley	7 75

Billiard Tables.

2 Tables	Charles Duke	80 75
2 Tables	A F Jackson & Bacon	80 75

Ten Pin Alley.

1 Alley	C A Simons	20 75

OIL CENTRE.

14	Elgar Swanson & Co	7 75

PENNTOWN VALE.

14	A Prentiss	7 75
14	B Bunker	7 75

SUMMIT CITY.

14	E F Seiger	7 75

RIXFORD.

14	John Q Stevens	7 75
14	E R Malley	7 75
14	Higgins & Blood	7 75
14	Lewis Unger	7 75
14	W J Card	7 75
14	C W Osgood	7 75
14	Wells Kenyon	7 75
14	B F Waterman	7 75
14	Crandall Bros.	7 75
14	A Hutchinson	7 75
14	F J Prentice	7 75
14	Kane & Tuttle	7 75
14	Eli Cummings & Co	7 75
14	H L Tait	7 75
14	E F Curtis	7 75
19	Jarecki Manuf'g Co Limited	10 75

Billiard Tables.

2 Tables	wm. Boynton	80 75
2 Tables	G W Boyer	40 75

BERGEANT TOWNSHIP.

15	Hamlin & Townsend	10 75
14	Lawrence Boyer	7 75
14	Fred Black	7 75

SMETHPORT BOROUGH.

16	Haskill & Gifford	10 75
14	J C Hamlin	7 75
14	W D Gall

The First Thanksgiving.

The first public Thanksgiving day held in this country was observed in the Plymouth colony about a year after the landing of the Pilgrims, but the exact date is not known. A letter written at that time, and since published in a collection of New England documents, says:

"Our harvest being gotten in, our governor sent four men on fowling, that so we might, after a special manner, rejoice together after we had gathered the fruit of our labors. They four in one day killed as much fowl as, with a little help beside, served the company almost a week. At which time, amongst other recreations, we exercised our arms, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and among the rest their greatest king, Massasoyt, with some ninety men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted."

The Indians were not unmindful of the favor, and in return for the generous treatment they killed five deer, which they gave to Governor Bradford, Captain Standish and other prominent persons. This is all that is known of the first Thanksgiving, which seems to have been considered of but little importance. By an order passed in 1636 the Governor and his assistants were empowered to appoint days of Thanksgiving whenever they deemed it appropriate, and under this authority a number of such days were named.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The "Elephant" from Talmage's Point of View.

"It was 10 o'clock of a calm, clear, star-lit night when the carriage rolled out of the bright part of the city, down into the places where gambling and crime and death hold dreadful carnival. As the horses halted and, escorted by the officers of the law, we went in, I entered a world as far removed from that which I had always inhabited as is Mercury. There were no sounds of mirth or guffaws of laughter. As I moved through this place I said it is Dante's Inferno. Not many signs of death, but the dead were there. Moral corpses were in the corridors, corpses were on the stairways, corpses in the garden. Lepers met lepers, and no bandaged mouth kept back their breath. I felt as though sitting on some island coast against which a euroclydon had driven a thousand dismantled hulks; and on each carcass that strewed the beach had alighted a vulture—the vulture of despair. There were no larks, no robbins, no linnets, but dreadful sharp-beaked vultures. But I must control myself. I am here to report. And first I have to report that the tales of Arabian glories, of splendid, sumptuous scenes where Sin holds sway, are false. I had heard that the furniture in these gilded palaces of vice was rich unto the richness of the throne-room in the Tuileries; that masterpieces of painting hung upon carven walls; that ravishing music assailed the ear. It's a lie. There wasn't a painting worth $5; they were mere daubs, a choice between a chromo and a splash of poor paint. The upholstery? It had two characteristics, redness and cheapness. Music! A few painted creatures squawking discord with cracked voices to tuneless pianos. Yes, there were tinsel and gewgaws; but richness? art beauties? No. However great the pretense, Sin is always poor. She cannot keep mirrors, divans, Chickering grands. A mortgage is on her wealth. It is going! going! gone! Young man, you are a stark fool if you go to places of sin to see pictures or to hear music. Listen to Thomas or Dodworth, and you will hear more music in five minutes than you will find in the devil's haunts in a year. Come to my house, and I will give you letters of introduction to hundreds of families in New York and Brooklyn were you can see pictures and feast your ears on music. 'Are men crazy?' I cried to myself. But I noticed that music, even the cracked music of these places, had an influence upon them. It has an effect upon mankind. Let us take advantage of it, in the name of the Lord. We have had enough minor strains; give us the major key. Give us the double quick. We want to drive men into the kingdom of God with the musical stuff and shut out the devil with the musical bar. Let us send Phillip Phillips, the sweet singer, and Arbuckle and Morgan around the world to teach men that music does not belong to the devil.

The Brain And Intelligence.

At the Anthropological Congress in Paris, Dr. Lebon gave the results of his experimental researches on the variations of volume of the cranium in relation to intelligence. According to observations made on numerous series of crania, it is proved that intelligence is in proportion to the volume of the cranium, the best endowed races, and among races the most intelligent individuals, having the most voluminous cranium. By comparing these series of crania it is also found that the superior races present a much greater number of voluminous crania than the others. The same phenomena are presented in proportion to the degree of civilization the Parisian crania of the twelfth century present, for example, a less volume than the crania of modern Parisians; at the same time the difference among individuals becomes more considerable. Dr. Lebon does not believe that height exercises any considerable influence on the volume of the cranium and the weight of the brain. Nevertheless, with equal height, the woman has a brain less heavy than the man. The author, from a study of seventeen male and seventeen female brains found between them a difference of 172 grammes to the advantage of the former. It is worthy of remark that among the superior races the cranium of the woman is much less than among the inferior races. This is due, Dr. Lebon says, to the insignificant part taken by woman in the work of modern society. The comparative study of the curves of the circumference of the cranium, of that of the head, of the volume and weight of the brain, shows the relations existing between these various values and renders possible the construction of tables which, one of them being known permit the immediate determination of the others of the series. It is seen, for example, that a head the circumference of which is fifty-seven centimeters corresponds to a cranium the circumference of which is fifty-two centimeters, and the volume 1,350 cubic centimeters. The probable weight of the brain contained in the cranium would be 1,350 grammes. There is a constant inequality of development between the two halves of the brain, which is sometimes more developed on the right, sometimes more on the left, without race or state of intelligence appearing to have any manifest influence on the direction of this inequality of development. The circumference of the cranium, on which depends the volume of the brain, has a close connection with the degree of intelligence. With the measurements of the circumference of the head, taken from more than 1,200 living subjects, Dr. Lebon has constructed a series of curves, which show that from the point of view of their development the heads of modern Parisians, and of the inhabitants of the country, are classed in the following order. First, savants and learned men; second, the Paris bourgeoisie; third, the old nobility; fourth, Parisian domestic servants' fifth, peasants. Dr. Broca, in remarking on Dr. Lebon's paper, said that if among the less civilized races the difference between the volume of the crania of men and women is relatively small, while it is great among civilized races, this does not prove the intellectual inferiority of women, but is explained by the necessity for savage women taking part in the struggle for existence under the same conditions as the men.

Domestic Hints.

The Jelly Bag should be made of flannel, ten inches across the opening and about half a yard deep. It can be suspended by strings between two chairs.

Finely-rubbed bichromate of potassa mixed with twice its bulk of sulphuric acid and an equal quantity of water will clean the dirtiest brass very quickly.

Of course the inventor of frying-pan handles was not a married man, or he would have taken his wife's advice, and made a round edged, convenient and shapely handle. Now most of them are simply instruments of torture.

If those interested in blacking stoves will try greasing them with fresh grease before blacking, they will find that it prevents them from rusting. Add a pinch of brown sugar to blacking just before applying. This causes it to stick, and it polishes much easier, and with half the usual rubbing.

Clear Tomato Soup.—One large can tomatoes, one beef shin, one bunch soup herbs, one gallon water. Boil eight hours, stir and skim several times. Strain through wire sieve, add one tablespoonful Worcester sauce and some brown sugar. Serve with slice of toasted bread; pepper and salt to taste.

Custard Pie.—Boil a quart of milk with half a dozen peach leaves, or the rind of a lemon. When they have flavored the milk strain it, and set it where it will boil. Mix a tablespoonful of flour, smoothly, with a couple of tablespoonsful of milk. Let it boil a minute, stirring it constantly, take it from the fire, and when cool, put in three beaten eggs, sweeten to the taste, turn it into deep pie-dishes, and bake the pies directly in a quick oven.

Apple Trifle.—Scald as many apples as when pulped will cover the dish you design to use to the depth of two or three inches. Before you place them in the dish add to them the rind of half a lemon, grated fine, and sugar to the taste. Mix half a pint of milk, half a pint of cream, and the yolk of an egg; scald it over the fire, keeping it stirring, but do not let it boil. Add a little sugar, and let it stand till cold; then lay it over the apples, and finish with the cream-whip.

Apple Preserves.—Peel, halve and core six large apples, selecting those of the same size; make a syrup of one pound of granulated sugar and a pint of water; when it boils drop in the apples with the rind and juice of a lemon. As soon as they are tender, care must be taken that they do not fall in pieces, take the halves out one by one, and arrange, concave side uppermost, in a glass dish. Drop a bit of currant jelly into each piece, boil down the syrup, and when cool pour around the apples. This makes a very nice preserve for tea. Peaches can be substituted for apples in the above recipe.

Croquettes of Fowl or Meat.—Mince the meat finely, removing the skin and bones, and fry four small onions in one tablespoonful of butter until brown, then mix them together and dredge the whole with one tablespoonful flour, and add pepper, salt and ground mace or nutmeg at pleasure. Beat two eggs with one tablespoonful of powdered sugar, and stirring it lightly through the mass, set it away until cold. Then make into oblong balls the size of a large pigeon's eggs; dip each one in beaten egg and then in crumbs rolled very fine; fry a rich brown in plenty of boiling lard, butter, or dripping, and serve on a bed of mashed potatoes, with a light feathery border made by quickly grating a boiled potato directly on the platter.

Multum in Parvo.

Sanctified afflictions are an evidence of our adoption; we do not prune dead trees to make them fruitful, nor those which are planted in the desert, but such as belong to the garden and possess life.—Arrowsmith.

An honest reputation is within the reach of all men; they obtain it by social virtues and by doing their duty. This kind of reputation, it is true, is neither brilliant nor startling, but it is often the most useful for happiness.—Duclos.

Resignation, is to some extent, spoiled for me by the fact that it is so entirely conformable to the laws of common sense. I should just like a little more of the supernatural in the practice of my favorite virtue.—Madame Swetchine.

A good inclination is but the first rude draught of virtue, but the finishing strokes are from the will; which, if well disposed, will by the superinduction of all habits quickly deface it.—South.

He who possesses religion finds a providence not more truly in the history of the world than in his own family history. the rainbow which hangs a glittering circle in the heights of heaven is also formed by the same sun in the dewdrop of a lowly flower.—Richter.

Too much reproach "o'erleaps itself and falls on t'other side." Pricked up too sharply, the delinquent, like a goaded bull, grows sullen and savage, and, the persecution continuing, ends in rushing madly on the spear that wounds him.—Bovee.

I never love those salamanders who are never well but when they are in the fire of contentions. I will rather suffer a thousand wrongs than offer one. I have always found that to strive with a superior is injurious; with an equal, doubtful; with an inferior, sordid and base; with any, full of unquietness.—Bishop Hall.

All that I desire is that my poverty may not be a burden to myself, nor make me so to others, and that is the best state of fortune that is neither directly necessitous nor far from it. A mediocrity of fortune with gentleness of mind will preserve us from fear or envy, which is a desirable condition, for no man wants power to do mischief.—Seneca.

Facts Worth Remembering.

One thousand shingles, laid four inches to the weather, will cover one hundred square feet of surface, and five pounds of shingle nails will fasten them on.

One-fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface to be covered, because of the lap in the siding and matching of the floor.

One thousand laths will cover seventy yards of surface, and eleven pounds of lath nails will nail them on.

Eight bushels of good lime, sixteen bushels of sand, and one bushel of hair, will make enough good mortar to plaster one hundred square yards.

A cord of stone, three bushels of lime, and a cubic yard of sand will lay one hundred cubic feet of wall.

Five courses of brick will lay one foot in height on a chimney, six bricks in a course will make a flue four inches wide and twelve inches long, and eight bricks in a course will make a flue eight inches wide and sixteen inches long.

The law assists those who are vigilant, and not those who sleep over their rights.

The beauty of the upper falls of the Genessee at Rochester has departed forever. While the surface rock under the cataract is hard limestone, the underlying stratum is shaly and crumbles easily when exposed to the elements. From this cause the rock at the bottom is crumbling away faster than that at the top of the falls, and the latter project in places twenty feet or more. In time the overhanging portion becomes so much undermined that it has no support, and tumbles over in the abyss. Usually the amount of rock falling in this way seldom exceeds a few hundred pounds, but a fall took place lately worthy of mention from its magnitude. The mass that fell over must have weighed many thousand tons, and now lies at the foot of the falls.

ALL SORTS.

The fortune of the Rothschilds is estimated at $500,000,000. It is nice.

Salted rats are actually exported from India to China as an article of food.

Crisfield, Md.—Colored woman—115. Very chipper and could read without glasses if she could read at all.

A girl in Oil City, Pa., saw a decapitation trick in a pantomime, and was so frightened that she had spasms and died.

A monopoly for preparing and selling opium has been established at Canton, and sold to a committee for $140,000 per annum.

The stagnation of the English iron trade causes the consumption of coal to be very small in England compared to what it was.

It's a popular delusion to think that powder on a lady's face has the same effect as in a barrel of a gun—assists her in going off.

It has been remarked that "the climax of human indifference has arrived when a woman doesn't care how she looks."

The exportation of American pork has made the keeping of pigs unprofitable in England, and even the Irish farmers are giving up the attempt.

An auctioneer recently declined to praise some old china he was offering for sale, saying it had already been sufficiently "cracked up."

According to a salesman of experience in one of the largest houses in New York city, the average New York woman wears a five and one half shoe.

It takes twenty yards of dry goods to make a fashionable young lady's dress nowadays—six to wear on her person and fourteen to carry in her right hand or up under her elbow.

It is safe to guess of what a young man is thinking when he takes short steps, and holds his arm as though a little hand rested on the crook of his elbow.

"Dearest," he murmured, ecstatically, as he folded her in his arms for the first time, "let me sample the nectar of your lips." "Take a whole schooner of it," she faintly whispered; "it's all on tap."

The exact sciences may be very smart fellows, but their efforts have all been vanity so long as the average mind fails to comprehend why a dog wags his foot when you scratch his back.

By an accident at a hotel an empty champagne bottle was placed at a guest's table. Turning to the waiter, he said, "I did not order 'Extra Dry.'" The waiter saw through it.

"The words facile and docile," says the teacher (Webster), "are not pronounced 'fay-cile,' or 'doe-cile,' as most people are wont to use them, but 'fas-il' and 'das-il.'"

A Buffalo man dreamed that he was going over the Falls, and had his wife by the throat when he woke up. Next night she had a dream, and broke his nose as she struck at an Indian.

A Western paper tells of a man who claims to have traded horses thirty-seven times, and cheated the other man every time, and yet when his wife died the other day he promised to meet her in Heaven.

English Bishops wore heavy powdered wigs until their opposition, in 1831, to the Reform bill made them so unpopular that they were glad to drop so conspicuous an ensign of prelacy for fear of being mobbed.

A county girl worked the motto, "I need thee every hour," and presented it to her chap. He says he can't help it—it takes him two hours to milk, and feed the pigs, morning and night, and business has got to be attended to.

It being claimed by one of the sterner sex that man was made first and lord of creation, the question was asked by an indignant beauty, how long he remained lord of the creation. "Till he got a wife," was the reply.

Insurance dialogue: "Jamie, why do you not be after the getting the life of you insured?" "An' why should I, my honey?" "Ah, indade, that after you are dead and gone, you may be sure of a comfortable subsistence for yourself and family."

Song-writers have a good deal to say about the "old schoolhouse," but are very careful not to mention the fact that a rail-lift track would have pulled them away from the dear old structure, at race-horse speed, during any period of their attendance.

When a man has been laid up for three weeks with a broken leg, and the landlord begins to talk about the rent, nothing cheers him so much as to send a note to a friend stating his troubles, and receive a reply to the effect that the latter will come in in the course of the day and read a chapter from the testament to him.

An Ohio woman, it is said, is at work upon a patent watch which will have hands so made and adjusted as to seize the wearer by the collar every evening about ten o'clock and walk him off home. Ten gross have been ordered for use in Paris, and ten gross of long-waiting wives and maidens, whose "beauty sleep" is too often postponed until the watching hour, are praying for their coming.

Judge Rives, of the United States district court for the Western district of California, has decided that negroes have a right to demand that they shall be tried by a jury which includes some at least of their own race. Judge Rives says that negroes are entitled to be tried by their peers, and intimates that the Judges of the State courts shall not select their jurymen exclusively from the whites.

The sales of one of the largest firms of hair merchants in Germany have fallen off 25 per cent in bulk, and 40 to 50 per cent in value, within the last three years, entirely through the increased demand for Chinese, Japanese, and other cheap hairs. In 1871 the exports of hair from the treaty ports were 286 tons; in 1874, 330; in 1876, 670. This serves in some degree to explain the pigtail robbing which has been rife, and which is also said to have been prevalent at the peruke period, one hundred and fifty years ago.

The Bessemer steel trade, which had its origin in England rather more than twenty years ago, still continues to be followed more largely in that country than any other. Of about 3,000,000 tons of Bessemer steel now annually produced throughout the world, England furnishes fully 750,000 tons; the United States, 525,000 tons; France, 201,874 tons, and Germany, 242,251 tons. No industry in modern times has sprung up so suddenly into importance, nor has any other caused greater changes in the way of setting aside an old and introducing a new order. To this industry it is due that thousands of furnaces in England and Wales have been laid waste, and tens of thousands of workmen either thrown idle or transferred to other occupations. The age of iron has become the age of steel. A new departure, long threatened and greatly feared, has been actually accomplished.

It is a striking instance of the depravity of inanimate things, that when hobnailed coats are in fashion pantaloons wear out behind in about a quarter of the time that they do when the friendly garment which reaches to the knee is worn.

"Mind your starboard helm," said a market apple woman as an old salt reeled up against her hand. "(Hic) starboard it is, and steady, old gal," replied the old tar; "but where the deuce (hic) did you learn to steer?" "Ten years a stewardess in the Liverpool trade, my hearty," replied the old woman, "and down to every wrinkle; but heave ahead, my lad, and save a tide, and let the gentleman in to buy some apples." "Aye, aye, my lass," said the old mariner; and as he staggered away he muttered: "(Hic) ten years a stewardess, and come to this; our com (hic) merce is all gone to grass."

Says the Scientific American: "In consequence of the increasing number of grave-yard desecrations, the genius of the inventor has been incited to devise means for their defeat. Among the most recent patterns is one for a coffin torpedo, which consists of a canister containing powder, balls and a firing trigger so arranged that on placing the torpedo within the coffin, and finally closing the lid, should any attempt be made to open the coffin the torpedo will be instantly exploded, a noise like thunder ensue, and deadly balls will fly in all directions.

One of the unfortunates caught by the Glasgow bank failure was the duke of Sutherland. In an unlucky hour he took four shares in the supposed reliable concern. Now, that it has failed, he finds those four shares will cost him, so it is said, about $5,000,000. His loss will excite sympaty and regret, for he has never frittered away his enormous income, which was about $600,000 a year, in selfish plesures. He has of late years expended large sums on railroads and other works, which will now probably be brought to a standstill. He is said to be an excellent practical mechanic and railroad engineer.

Mr. Butler was tavern-keeper, stage driver, constable, and factotum of the town. There was no appeal from his judgment in horse-flesh. A dealer wanted to sell the Rev. Mr. McClure a horse. The dealer, the minister, and the horse walked over to the tavern to get Mr. Butler's opinion of the trade. Looking at the horse, the tavern-keeper asked, "What is the matter with his knees?" "Oh! nothing," said the jockey, "he scraped himself getting up." "Well, parson," said Butler addressing Mr. McClure, "I'll tell you what it is; barked knees may be a pretty good sign for a minister, but it is a plaguey poor sign for a hoss."

The "house of keys," the ancient legislature of the Isle of Man, receives a high compliment from the London Economist. The bank of Mona, in the Isle of Man, was incorporated with the bank of Glasgow, and its notes circulated to a large extent in that island. The house of keys, it now appears, required the bank to hold adequate real estate security not only against every note issued, but every note signed by the authorities of the bank, whether held by them or the public. The manager of the bank of Mona has now published a statement that the security is intact, and immediately available. "One is tempted," says the Economist, "to ask whether the precedent set by the house of keys might not, with advantage, be followed in Great Britain."

There are still a few bottles left of Chateau Lafitte of the renowned comet vintage of 1811. This wine has reached at auction in Paris $62.50 a bottle. Bignon, who is on the wine jury in Paris, sent his brother jurors into ecstacies by giving them a taste of this literally worth-its-weight-in-gold liquor, and gave a lecture on it. He said he made himself its possessor just as a rich collector of objects of art buys a bronze or a coin. "Why should not one form collections of curious wines, as of curious cups?" he asked. They were to be bought to keep up a just appreciation of superior wine, and to serve as a standard of excellence, not to be sold again or drunk except upon very rare occasions, such as to do honor to a very eminent guest, or to submit to those whose taste and judgment enabled them thoroughly to appreciate the wines.

Wedding-Rings.

A curious incident occurred at a marriage at St. Mary's Parish Church, Dover, England. A French couple from Calais, having been staying in the town a sufficient length of time to have the banns published in that church, came up in the morning to be married, and the ceremony proceeded satisfactorily until the joining of hands and the putting on of the ring, when it was discovered that the Frenchman had no ring. There was an awkward pause; no one in the company could lend a ring for the occasion, whereupon the officiating clergyman sent the verger for the church-door key, the eye of which instrument was said to have been as old in other places in similar emergencies. The bridegroom searched his pockets again, and brought out a bunch of keys attached to a ring. This ring, with its appendages, was placed on the book, from thence it was transferred to the bride's finger, and with the steel ring of the bunch of keys the ceremony was duly completed.

Good Suggestions for Girls.

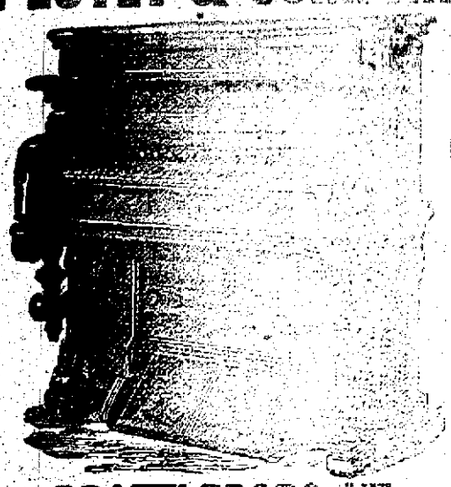
The time has passed, says the St. Louis Spirit, when woman must be pale, delicate, to be interesting—when she must be totally ignorant of all practical knowledge to be called refined and high-bred—when she must know nothing of the current political news of the day, or be called masculine and strong-minded. It is not a sign of high birth or refinement to be sickly and ignorant. Those who affect anything of the kind are behind the times, and must shake and air themselves, mentally, physically, or drop under the firm strides of common sense ideas, and be crushed into utter insignificance. In these days an active, rosy-faced girl, with brain quick and clear, warm, light heart, a temper quickly heated at intended insult or injury, and just as quick to forgive; whose feet can run as fast as her tongue, and put her out of breath; who is not afraid of freckles, or to breathe the pure air of heaven, unrestrained by the drawn curtains of a close carriage, and, above all, who can speak her mind and give her opinion on important topics which interest intelligent people—is the true girl who will make a good woman. Even fops and dandies, who strongly oppose woman's rights, like a woman who can talk well, even if she is not handsome.

Horses Should be Exercised Daily.

An experienced veterinary authority says that daily exercise is necessary for all horses, unless they are sick; it assists and promotes a free circulation of the blood develops the muscular structure, creates an appetite, improves the wind, and, finally, invigorates the whole system. We cannot expect much of a horse that has not been habituated to sufficient daily exercise, while such as have been daily exercised and well managed are capable, not only of great exertion and fatigue, but are ready for work at any season. When an animal is overworked it renders the system very susceptible to whatever morbid influences may be present, and imparts to disease an unusual degree of severity. The exhaustion produced by want of rest is equally dangerous; such horses are always among the first victims of disease, and when attacked their treatment is embarrassing and unsatisfactory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. ESTEY & COMPANY,



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8:00 and 11:40am
1:30 and 8:30 p.m

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 5:30 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Lorrebee, L've.	11.35 a.m.	5:30 p.m.	
Prather	11.40 "	5.35 "	
Corr'ls	11.42 "	5.40 "	
Farmers Valley	11.51 "	5.50 "	
Smethport	12.10 "	6.15 "	
Crosby	12.18 "	6.20 "	
Colegrove	12.18 "	6.25 "	
Hamlin	12.28 "	6.30 "	
Wernway	12.40 "	6.40 "	
Clermont, Arr.	1.00 "	7.00 "	

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Clermont, Lve.	1.25 p.m.	7.25 a.m.	
Wernway	1.35 "	7.35 "	
Hamlin	1.40 "	7.45 "	
Colegrove	1.47 "	8.00 "	
Crosby	2.01 "	8.05 "	
Smethport	2.11 "	8.30 "	
Farmers Valley	2.25 "	8.42 "	
Corr's	2.28 "	8.7 "	
Prather	2.40 "	9.05 "	
Larrabee, Arr.	2.50 "	9.05 "	

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. S. GODDEN, Superintendent.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

December 22, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 8:00 a. m.—Mail—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.46; Springbrook, 8.52; Elma, 8.59; Jamison's, 9.03; Aurora, 9.12; Wales, 9.22; Holland, 9.31; Princetown, 9.41; Arcade, 9.56; Yorkshire, 10.02; Machias, 10.17; Franklinville, 10.38; Ischua, 10.44; Rhinedale, 10.57; Erie R'y Junct., 11.11; Olean, 11.30; Weston's, 11.55; Portville, 12.03; State Line, 12.12; Olean, 12.30; Larrabees, 1.22; Sartwell, 1.32; Turtle Point, 1.45; Port Allegany, 1.55; Liberty, 2.13; Keating, 12.20; Shippen, 12.37; P. M. Emporium, 12.50; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford 4.15; Olean at Larrabees with Mokean & Buffalo R. R.; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:10 p. m.—Port Allegany Express—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.57; Springbrook, 5.07; Elma, 5.15; Jamison's, 5.19; Aurora, 5.26; Wales, 5.37; Holland, 5.48; Princetown, 5.57; Arcade, 6.11; Yorkshire, 6.37; Machias, 6.59; Franklinville, 7.16; Ischua, 7.22; Rhinedale, 7.39; Erie R'y Junct. 7.05; Olean, 7.30; Weston's, 7.10; Portville, 7.28; State Line, 7.37; Olean, 7.02; Larrabees, 8.02; Sartwell, 8.09; Turtle Point, 8.15; Port Allegany, 8.28; p.m. connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 9:42 a. m.—Express—Arriving at Turtle Point 6.55; Sartwell, 7.00; Larrabees, 7.10; Eldred, 7.15; State Line, 7.25; Portville, 7.30; Weston's, 7.42; Olean, 8.00; Erie R'y Junct. 8.20; Rhinedale, 8.13; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.45; Machias, 9.05; Yorkshire, 9.18; Arcade, 9.45; Princetown, 9.59; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.58; Aurora, 10.08; Buffalo, 10.45 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.00 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1:25 p. m.—Mail—Arriving at Shippen, 1.41; Keating, 2.01; Liberty, 2.18; Port Allegany, 2.28; Turtle Point, 2.41; Sartwell, 2.46; Larrabees, 2.56; Eldred, 3.02; state Line, 3.15; Portville, 3.24; Weston's, 3.32; Olean, 3.44; Erie R'y Junct., 3.49; Rhinedale, 4.03; Ischua, 4.18; Franklinville, 4.27; Machias, 4.45; Yorkshire, 4.54; Arcade, 5.13; Princetown, 5.27; Holland, 5.39; Wales, 5.50; Aurora, 6.02; Jamison's, 6.16; Elma, 6.25; Springbrook, 6.32; Ebenezer, 6.52; Buffalo, 6.30 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the Mokean & Buffalo R. R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 2.00 p.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, NOV. 10th, 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....11.55 p. m
" " " Warren.....4.55 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....5.10 p. m
" " " Corry.....6.10 p. m
" " arr. at Erie.....7.40 p. m
ERIE ACCOM leaves Sheffield.....7.10 a. m
" " " Warren.....7.45 a. m
" " " Irvineton.....8.00 a. m
" " " Corry.....9.05 a. m
" " arr. at Erie.....10.30 a. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie.....11.20 a. m
" " " Corry.....1.25 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....2.20 p. m
" " " Warren.....2.55 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....7.00 a. m
SHEFFIELD ACCOM. leaves Erie.....4.10 p. m
" " " Corry.....6.10 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....7.10 p. m
" " " Warren.....7.35 p. m
" " arr. at Sheffield.....8.00 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie Mail. L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & B. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & G. W. Railway.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN, Gn'l Supt.

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STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Cords, Bell Cords, Beef Pounders, Bells, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Butts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turners, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches, Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Curry combs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Fellos Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Freezers, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Points, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder, Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Rod, Pinking, Wallo and Tuyere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys, Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Saucepans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops—Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Toe Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

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